

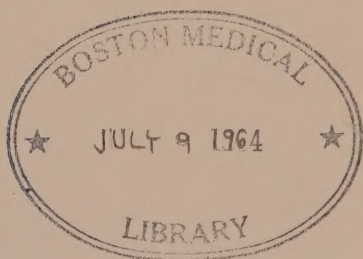
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THE HISTORY OF COLBY COLLEGE





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Feb. 25, 1949.

COLBY COLLEGE

1820 - 1925

AN ACCOUNT OF
ITS BEGINNINGS, PROGRESS
AND SERVICE



SOUTH CAMPUS

COLBY COLLEGE

1820 - 1925

AN ACCOUNT OF
ITS BEGINNINGS, PROGRESS AND
SERVICE

By

EDWIN CAREY WHITTEMORE

WATERVILLE, MAINE

THE TRUSTEES OF COLBY COLLEGE

MCMXXVII

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F O R E W O R D

IT was in a high and difficult faith that, over a century ago, the foundations of Colby College were laid. The purpose of its founders was to establish a Christian school that should furnish an adequate ministry to the church, and men of high character to the state (in itself the latest, and none too hopeful, experiment in democracy!). None of these founders were rich, few were learned, but they had the self-sacrifice and daring of intellectual and spiritual pioneers.

This writer has tried clearly to see, and honestly to appreciate, the men who have made Colby—their motives, sacrifices, successes, and failures. They were men of their day who were willing to spend their lives that the next day might be wiser and more worthy. It is in gratitude that we bring this tribute to our intellectual and spiritual fathers. Had these men not lived, and taught, and wrought righteousness, our heritage in all fields had been poorer, and the future of the world less full of promise.

The college had no wealthy patron at the start. For many years no name appeared on its subscription book with a pledge of over \$1,000. Yet with sturdy independence the college has used what it had and kept on its way. Its resources have come from its own field, or from those who have profited by its beneficence.

Colby's work has been one of real education. To it came sons of the honest, religious-minded, common people of Maine. Only a few of them were sons of college men. They had little money to spend, for most of them were "working their way." The training at Colby fitted them for a very real service of the world, which they have performed with distinguished honor. It is not ashamed

that it has never been a rich man's college. It is proud of its contributions to the higher life of the world.

Of any school, the question may be asked, "Has it taken the human material about it and made of it something so fine and potent as to justify its existence and meet the needs of its generation?" Colby has held, voiced, and stoutly contended for not a few of the structural ideas of the century.

The idea of Lovejoy spread through the nation and bore fruit in the soul and deed of Abraham Lincoln. The idea of Boardman gave civilization to hundreds of thousands of the Karens of the mountains who, in the acceptance of the Christian faith, found abundant life. The idea of Brooks fruited in the efficiency and comprehensiveness of the modern periodical press. The idea of Merrill, seeking appointment as the first missionary of the Home Mission Society, has scattered the west with churches, schools, and universities. The idea of Anderson gave form and ideal to the great University of Rochester, while the ideas of certain great superintendents of public instruction in a multitude of cities, small and large, have had a national significance. The idea of Shannon and Hesseltine and Heath and Butler, after long struggle, triumphed forever at Appomattox in a nation henceforth one and indivisible. The idea of American duty, toward which the nation has groped for years, was seized by Morgan, Bourque, Perry and 675 of the men of Colby, who at Verdun and on many battlefields, made November 11 forever memorable as World Armistice Day.

The quality of its service gives hope and promise that the college has a future of increasing honor to itself and value to the world.

EDWIN CAREY WHITTEMORE.

Waterville, May 1st, 1927.

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CHAPTER I

The Beginnings of Colby College

LIKE the elm trees under whose shade they stand, the New England colleges were planted long ago. Growing slowly, through storm and drought, as well as sunshine, they have come to their strength and beauty. Their soil has been the deep conviction of the importance of knowledge and culture; their purpose was graven on Harvard's seal—"For God and the Church." The motive of the founders was the same in all; namely, to provide the church with an educated, competent and significant ministry and the state with leaders of reliable character. For more than a century Colby College has held honorable place among these institutions and has done its full part toward the realization of these ideals.

In 1674 the first Baptist church in Maine, with its pastor, William Screven, was driven from Kittery and went to South Carolina, where they helped found the denomination that now numbers its membership in millions.

In 1767 chaplain Hezekiah Smith of Haverhill, Mass., took a missionary journey through York County and in 1768 organized Baptist churches at Gorham and North Berwick. The Baptists were no longer driven out of the state, but they were heavily taxed to support the standing order. In 1810 the Baptists had become the largest religious body in Maine. Their self-taught ministers, however, were great enough and honest enough to see that without an educated ministry the churches of their faith could neither justify nor maintain their existence.

Baptist schools in Maine had their beginning in the founding

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of Hebron Academy in 1804 by Rev. John Tripp, Deacon William Barrows, and others of like spirit.

As Baptist churches increased in number through the labors of missionary pioneer preachers from Massachusetts, they joined themselves together in groups called Associations. The annual meetings of these bodies were occupied with sermons of very formidable character; devotional exercises and discussions of the things regarded necessary to denominational development.

In 1807 Rev. Sylvanus Boardman of Livermore, in his circular letter to the Bowdoinham Association, urged that something should be done for the ministers since the churches had called to preach "those whose want of education, not understanding their mother tongue, compelled to devote their time to study even to obtain a competent knowledge of the English language sufficient to qualify them to acquire knowledge in logic, mathematics or philosophy."

That Boardman and his associates continued their effort appears in the record of the Bowdoinham Association in 1810, which reads:

It being in contemplation to establish an institution in the district of Maine for the purpose of promoting literary and theological knowledge, brethren Blood, Boardman, Merrill, Titcomb and Tripp were appointed a committee to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the general court [of Massachusetts] for incorporation.

The following year the committee suggested the propriety of appointing "a committee to digest the subject systematically in concert with brethren from the Lincoln Association and report thereon at the next annual meeting." In accordance with this suggestion, Elders Blood, Boardman and Low were chosen. It was also voted:

We recommend to the churches of this Association to endeavor to obtain subscriptions to promote the proposed institution and to forward the same to the last mentioned committee.— (*Burrage History of the Baptists in Maine*, p. 167.)

The Lincoln Association at the meeting at Woolwich, Sep-

tember 19, 1811, voted to appoint the following brethren a committee to sign the petition to the Legislature, namely: Daniel Merrill, Samuel Baker, Joseph Bailey, Samuel Stinson, Hezekiah Prince and Benjamin Burton.

The Cumberland Association, at a meeting at North Yarmouth, October 3, 1811, appointed a committee of seven for the same purpose: Caleb Blood, Thomas Green, Sylvanus Boardman, Benjamin Titcomb, John Haynes, Ransom Norton and Thomas Beck.

The circular letter issued to the churches of Maine was as follows:

District of Maine, *February* 18, 1811.

DEAR SIR,

The Elders and Messengers of the Baptized Associations of Cumberland, Bowdoinham and Lincoln have delegated us to consult upon and devise means for the establishment of a seminary, for the special purpose of facilitating the acquisition of literary and divine knowledge. The advantages of the Seminary are to be appropriated, at the discretion of the board of Trustees, in favor of such religious young men as belong to the visible church of Christ, and wish for assistance, that they may be the more fully prepared to do the will of God in preaching the gospel of His grace amongst us; the destitute parts of our country, the Indian Tribes, and other heathen nations. And it is the design and sense of the Institution, that persons of any denomination applying, shall be admitted as students, they complying with the rules and regulations of said Institution.

Before the subjoined Petition shall be presented to the Legislature, it is proposed to have it signed in behalf of the above named Associations by a committee from each.

It is expected that the Petition will be preferred before the Legislature in the winter session of 1812. In the mean time, we hope to obtain a subscription of between ten and twenty thousand dollars.

Praying the great head of the church to incline you to favor the highly needed and greatly desired object, we take the liberty to send you a prospective of what is wished.

You will be kind enough to return this paper, with the signatures

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acquired, to one of the undersigned, on or before the first of September next.

In the mean time,

We are Dear Sir, Respectfully Yours,

CALEB BLOOD,	{	<i>In behalf of Cumberland & Bowdoinham Associations.</i>
SYLVANUS BOARDMAN		
ROBERT LOW,		
DANIEL MERRILL,	{	<i>In behalf of Lincoln Association.</i>

Thus united, the churches filed the following:

PETITION

To the Honorable Senate and Honorable House of Representatives in General Court Assembled.

Your Petitioners Humbly Show, That whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian Religion, and the great benefit of this, and of the other United States of America: and whereas wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused, generally, among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, we believe it to be, as the Constitution of our State says it shall be, the duty of Legislators and Magistrates in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of Literature and Sciences, and all seminaries of them, and encourage public institutions.

Your Petitioners beg leave further to show, that whereas Harvard College in Cambridge, as well as the other Colleges and seminaries, in this State, have been liberally endowed, either by the appropriation of public Lands, or otherwise, by grants of the General Court, and have been committed to the more particular direction and management of that specific part of the community, denominated Congregationalists: and whereas we have sustained a part, and not an inconsiderable part, of those appropriations, without having any particular share in the oversight and direction of such appropriations ever assigned, by authority, to that part of the community denominated Baptists, we therefore consider, and are firmly persuaded, that the General Court would do no injustice to any section of the Commonwealth, but would ren-

der more equal justice to the different sections, and largely promote the best good of the State generally, by kindly receiving and favorably answering the petition, to which we solicit the attention of your honorable body.

Your Petitioners also beg leave to show farther, that there are, belonging to the regular Baptist Churches, at least between six and seven thousand members, in the district of Maine, and, large congregations, generally united with the Churches, in the same sentiment, so that the Baptists are, undoubtedly, more numerous in this district, than any other denomination, if not, than all others.

Notwithstanding our numbers are so large, and daily increasing, yet we have no seminary over which we have any control. It is our judgment, that it would be for the furtherance of the gospel, and the general good, that a seminary should be founded in which some of our religious young men might be educated under the particular inspection of able men of the same sentiments. God having put into our hearts a strong desire, that such an event might be amicably and speedily accomplished, your Petitioners humbly pray your honorable body to take their request into your wise and benevolent consideration, and grant them, for the furtherance of their object, a township of good land, and cause it to be located as nighly in the centre of the district, and as conveniently situated, as in your wisdom you may find convenient. For, it is contemplated, should it be deemed advisable by the Trustees, that the seminary be in the very town, which your honorable body may see fit to grant for its encouragement.

Your petitioners further pray, That your honorable body will cause the Overseers & Trustees of the proposed seminary, to be appointed from among the Ministers and Churches of their own denomination, with the powers and privileges which in such cases are, by law made and provided, And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Meanwhile the following subscription paper was circulated:

SUBSCRIPTION

The Fathers should lay up for the children, and not the children for the fathers. The earth being the Lord's and the fulness thereof; silver and gold as well as the flax and the wool, being his, and we some of the tenants of the earth, and stewards of the Lord's goods, being in some degree sensible, that the whole should be used in subserving the Lord's kingdom and glory, promise, and have of our own free choice, bound ourselves, by our security to pay, or cause to be paid unto the Trustees, who may be appointed for the

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Baptist Literary and Theological Seminary, or to their order, the several sums affixed to our names respectively.

The condition upon which we have subscribed, and given our security, are, that the seminary be incorporated, and that the land be obtained by the grant of the General Court, in favor of the Seminary, and that the money and other donations be appropriated and used for the purpose contemplated in the petition, generally; and particularly for the use of the seminary, and for the increase of its funds.

Names and Places of Abode.

Names and Places of Abode.

SECURITIES

I of
promise to pay unto the above named Trustees,
or their order, the sum of dollars
on demand.

The petition to the Legislature by Rev. Caleb Blood of Portland, endorsed as above, was not successful in 1812. Only a few years before a charter had been granted to Bowdoin College, and in the minds of Massachusetts legislators no more institutions of higher learning were needed in the district of Maine.

Mr. Chipman, librarian of the college, 1911-17, in his brochure "The Formative Period in Colby's History" claims that it was the purpose of Daniel Merrill and the other petitioners to establish another college in Maine and that the charter which they sought was practically a college charter. Beyond question the makers of the Massachusetts records in journals of the Senate and the House regarded the institution sought as a college. House Archives 7291 reads:

An Act to establish a college in the District of Maine, within this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there be erected and established in the District of Maine, upon one of the townships hereafter mentioned, a College for the purpose of educating youth, to be called and known by the name of The Maine Literary and Theological College, to be under the government and regulations of a body politic, as in this Act is hereafter described.

The Act further provided that the Trustees shall be empowered to elect nine persons of education to be Fellows of the said Institution and who shall be stiled the Learned Faculty, whose duty it shall be to determine the qualifications of all candidates for degrees, which shall be given only by their authority.

Section 7th empowered the President, Professors and Fellows to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by universities established for the education of youth. (This section 7 was scratched out.)

Section 12 granted a tract of land twelve miles square, or four townships, from any of the unappropriated land belonging to the Commonwealth in the District of Maine to be vested in the corporation of the said College.

This Bill was passed by the Senate, but after suffering amendment in the House that would have destroyed the purpose of its proponents, one of these being

That there shall never be in the said Corporation a majority of members who are of the same religious denomination

it was thrown out by the decisive vote of 224 to 60.

In no one of the petitions signed in Maine, however, was the institution called a college, and certainly the "Ministers and Messengers" who made up the petitioning associations did not have in mind an institution that should major in the studies offered by the colleges of that day. The unfortunate term "college" led to the defeat of the bill in 1812.

The petition was renewed in 1813, and Rev. Daniel Merrill of Sedgwick appeared as its proponent. Possibly the fact that he was himself a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in his third term of office, helped to the desired result, though, as set forth in the following letter to his wife, he referred his success to a higher power.

(Letter to Mrs. Merrill. Merrill pamphlet, p. 54.)

My dear Partner: Six long weeks are now just passed away since I bade farewell to my loving wife and beloved children. I am now rather wishing

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time to speed its course. Were I as sure that I long to be holy, as I am that I long to see you and our little ones, I should have no doubt of my being in a good degree as I should be. Before this letter shall be closed, I expect to inform you whether God favors the great object of my wishes. If our divine Immanuel have need of this Institution, which He hath caused me to endeavor, He will, I hope, succeed me this week. I have tried to pray the Lord to favor me in the sight of the rulers, and without the Lord I can do nothing, and unless His blessing may crown the Institution, I desire it may fail in the outset; but if His blessing may attend it, and His glory and Zion's prosperity be advanced by it, then I pray Him to bless it and bless all who favor it. Should He prosper my wishes, then my joys will be increased and perhaps my sorrows. A solemnity rather than animation dwells upon my mind. Could I enjoy an equal mind, and that mind be largely devoted to the Lord, I should be more comfortable than I sometimes am. When I roll all my burdens on the Lord, all is well; but when I get them back again, disquietude attends me. You pray for me, you pray for Zion. May the Lord comfort you and prosper me.

Friday evening, 25th, 10 o'clock, and I am quite comfortable. My ways please the Lord for He causes mine enemies to be at peace with me. And, astonishing to say, in the very town where my brethren in the seventeenth century were whipped by order of the government for preaching the gospel, I have obtained by order and an Act of the General Court a corporation for the Maine Literary and Theological Institute, together with the grant of one township of land. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes. May I have a suitable remembrance that the hand of the Lord Jesus was in all this. Truly, though my afflictions are many, yet out of them all the Lord hath delivered me. Though I had the bear and the lion to meet, yet I prayed the Lord to deliver me from the paw of both, and He hath heard and delivered me. The glory is His due; may I ever give it to Him. He hath triumphed gloriously. The opposers of our King formed themselves in battle array. Their most eloquent orators came forward in their might. One Infidel Doctor, one Babylonish minister, three lawyers, and one judge, with I know not how many others, spoke in opposition.

One pious doctor, two respectable lawyers, and many pious souls, by their prayers, helped. It is past twelve at night. My beloved wife and dear children are, as I hope, sweetly sleeping. May the Lord bless you tonight and ever.

From your affectionate husband,

DANIEL MERRILL.

Mr. Merrill was an exceedingly interesting man. Born in Rowley, Mass., March 18, 1765, before he was seventeen he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army and served three years. He was graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1789, was ordained to the Congregational ministry and became minister of the town of Sedgwick, Maine. His church soon became the largest Congregational church in the state. He established an Education Society to aid young men in preparing for the ministry. He founded and successfully conducted a missionary society—a thing of no small difficulty in those days. Convinced by his own study of the Bible and by the arguments of Pillsbury and Allen, his own students, of the truth of the Baptist position, he preached a series of seven sermons on his reasons for becoming a Baptist. His church followed him and he remained the town minister of Sedgwick. The coming of Mr. Merrill and his church into the Baptist ranks meant a great accession of strength. He continued for many years one of the most efficient trustees of the College, of which some have called him the father. He served three years in the Council of Governor Parris.

The following charter was granted and approved February 27, 1813:

AN ACT To establish a literary institution in the District of Maine, within this Commonwealth.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That there be erected and established in the District of Maine, in the township hereafter mentioned, a literary institution, for the purpose of educating youth, to be called and known by the name of The Maine Literary and Theological Institution, to be under the government and regulation of a body politic, as in this act is hereafter described.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That Daniel Merrill, Caleb Blood, Sylvanus Boardman, Thomas Green, Robert Low, Benjamin Titcomb, Thomas Francis, Ranson Norton, Daniel McMasters, Hon. James Campbell, Samuel Stinson, John Hovey, David Nelson, Alford Richardson, John Haynes, Samuel Baker, Joseph Bailey, Phineas Pillsbury, Hezekiah Prince, Moses

Dennitt, and John Neal, together with the President and treasurer of the said institution for the time being, to be chosen as in this act is hereafter directed, be, and hereby are, erected a body politic and corporate, by the name of the President and Trustees of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution; and that they and their successors, and such others as shall be duly elected members of the said corporation, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate, by that name forever.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for the more orderly conducting the business of the said corporation, the president and trustees shall have full power and authority, from time to time as they shall determine, to elect a vice-president, treasurer, and secretary of said corporation, and to declare the tenure and duties of their respective offices, and also to remove any trustee from the said corporation, when in their judgment he shall be rendered incapable by age or otherways of discharging the duties of his office, and to fill up all vacancies in the said corporation by electing such persons for trustees as they shall judge best: *Provided nevertheless*, That the number of the said corporation, including the president of the said institution and the treasurer for the time being, shall never be greater than thirty-one nor less than twenty-one.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation may have one common seal, which they may change, break, or renew, at their pleasure; and that all deeds signed and delivered by the treasurer, and sealed with their seal, by the order of the corporation, shall, when made in their corporate name, be considered in law as the deed of the said corporation; and that the said corporation may sue and be sued, in all actions real, personal, and mixed, and may prosecute and defend the same to final judgment and execution, by the name of the President and Corporation of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution; and that the said corporation shall be capable of having, holding, and taking in fee simple, or any less estate, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, any lands, tenements, or other estates, real or personal: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the annual clear income of the same shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden, and on the manner of notifying the trustees to convene at such meetings, and also from time to time to elect a president and treasurer of said institution as they shall judge most for the interest thereof, and to determine the duties, salaries, emoluments, and tenures of their several offices aforesaid; the said president, for the time being when and elected and inducted into his office, to be ex officio president of the corporation; and the

said corporation are further empowered to purchase, or erect, and keep in repair such houses and other buildings as they shall judge necessary for the said institution, and also to make and ordain, as occasion may require, reasonable rules, orders, and by-laws not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth, with reasonable penalties for the good government of said institution, and also to determine and prescribe the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of the students requisite to their admission: *Provided, nevertheless*, that no corporate business shall be transacted at any meeting unless thirteen at least of the corporation are present.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the clear rents, issues, and profits of all the estate, real and personal, of which the said corporation shall be seized or possessed, shall be appropriated to the endowment of the said institution, in such manner as shall most effectually promote virtue and piety and a knowledge of such of the languages and of the liberal arts and sciences as shall be hereafter directed from time to time by the said corporation.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Hon. John Woodman, esq., be and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to fix the time and place for holding the first meeting of the said corporation, of which he shall give notice by an advertisement in a Portland and one other Eastern newspaper, at least fourteen days previous to the time of said meeting.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of said corporation shall, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of his office, give bonds to the said corporation, in such sums and with such sureties as they shall approve of, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the said office and for rendering a just and true account of his doings therein when required; and that all the money, securities, and other property of the said corporation, together with all the books in which his accounts and proceedings as treasurer were entered and kept that shall be in his hands at the expiration of his office, shall, upon demand made upon him, his executors or administrators, be paid and delivered over to his successor in that office, and all moneys recovered by virtue of any suit at law upon such bonds shall be paid over to the corporation aforesaid, and subjected to the appropriation above directed in this act.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the legislature of this Commonwealth may grant any further powers to, or alter, limit, annul, or restrain any of the powers by this act vested in the said corporation as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests of the said institution, and the said corporation shall be holden to render an account to the legislature, whenever they shall see fit to require it, of all their proceedings and the manner of disposing of the funds of said institution.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, granted a township of land six miles square, to be laid out and assigned from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to this Commonwealth in the district of Maine, under the same restrictions, reservations and limitations as other grants for similar purposes are usually made; the same to be vested in the corporation of said institution, and their successors forever, for the use, benefit, and purpose of supporting said institution, to be by them holden in their corporate capacity, with the power and capacity to settle, divide, and manage the same tract of land or township, or any part thereof, or to sell, convey, or dispose of the same, for settlement only, and to no one person a larger quantity than one thousand acres, in such way and manner, as shall best promote the welfare of said institution; the same to be laid out under the direction of the committee for the sale of eastern lands, and a plan thereof returned to the secretary's office within three years after the expiration of the present war with Great Britain.

Approved by the governor, February 27, 1813.

The charter had been won, not of the college that some had desired, and none of the rights of a college had been granted, but under the name of The Maine Literary and Theological Institution. The school, should it ever be established, could accomplish the purposes which the leaders of the church had desired so long and so devoutly.

Where did the men who founded the institution get their tolerance and liberality? It is essential in the faith of the church to which they belonged. Believing in the direct relation of the soul with God, the right of private judgment in the interpretation of Scripture, liberty of conscience, democracy in political relations—out of these could come only freedom in thought and liberality in culture and religion.

The trustees named were: Daniel Merrill, Caleb Blood, Sylvanus Boardman, Thomas Green, Robert Low, Benjamin Titcomb, Thomas Francis, Ransom Norton, Daniel McMasters, Honorable James Campbell, Samuel Stinson, John Harvey, Daniel Nelson, Alford Richardson, John Haynes, Samuel Baker, Joseph Bailey, Phineas Pillsbury, Hezekiah Prince, Moses Dennett and John Neal. All of these were either ministers or

"members in good and regular standing" in Baptist churches.

The charter, however, had no ecclesiastical tests, or fetters.

In accord with warrant issued by John Woodman, Esq., the trustees met in Bowdoin, County of Lincoln, on May 18, 1813, at the house of Moses Dennett, Esq., then they "united in prayer to the Great Head of the church that he would bless this corporation, that He would ever give counsel, direction and wisdom to the Institution, that He would bless and preside in the present meeting of the corporation and all their future meetings."

Sylvanus Boardman was chosen Secretary of the corporation and Ebenezer Delano, Treasurer. Daniel Merrill, John Neal and Hezekiah Prince were made the Standing or Prudential Committee.

The Trustees in all good faith proceeded to lay out, on paper, the township of land granted by the Massachusetts Legislature, with the interesting requirement that "A plan thereof be returned to the Secretary's office within three years after the expiration of the present war with Great Britain."

The township was to be laid out with the Institution in a great park.

"Four lots of land of two acres each within two miles of the Institution were reserved for the perpetual use of the Institution for fuel." Monopoly was prevented by the law that "No one person shall have liberty to purchase more than two hundred acres within one mile and a half of this Institution nor more than five hundred acres in the town." John Neal was appointed to run out the township.

At this meeting it was "Voted that not more than five persons shall ever be members of this Board, nor shall there ever be any officer of the Institution who does not possess a fair moral and religious character and is a member of the regular baptized church and in regular standing."

Rev. John Tripp, Cyrus Hamlin, Andrew Fuller and Benjamin Eames were elected to the Board and the by-law was adopted

that if any trustee should be absent without written excuse from two successive meetings of the Board, his seat should be considered vacated. For many years the rule was applied and not a few of the most prominent and useful members suddenly found themselves off the Board. Relief was had when needed by immediately re-electing them to their own "vacated" seats.

"By-laws" were adopted, among which we find:

ART. 14. It shall be the duty of the President, Treasurer and Secretary to attend to all matters and things, according to approved customs in Literary Institutions or as occasion shall require.

ART. 15. The following languages are hereby appointed to be taught in the Institution, viz.: The English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

ART. 16. The following Arts and Sciences are also appointed to be taught, viz.: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Logic, Rhetoric, Composition, Pronunciation, Geography, Philosophy, Astronomy, Metaphysics or Antology, and the elements of jurisprudence.

ART. 19. Such as shall enter the Freshman's class shall be able to parse and construe the Greek Testament and Latin Bible or Virgil and Cicero with a degree of ease. For tuition each student shall be holden to pay four dollars by the quarter.

ART. 20. Such as become students at the Institution with a particular view to the Gospel Ministry, shall bring with them a recommendation, purporting that, in the churches where they are members, they are in regular standing, and are considered as possessing promising gifts for the Ministry. This shall be all the prerequisites to their becoming students or members of the Institution, and no money shall be required for their tuition. Nevertheless, after they shall have become public preachers, the Corporation, should they judge it expedient, shall have it in their power to require them to serve as missionaries under their own direction, at a reasonable rate, for so long a time as will be equal to the tuition money, which might have been demanded. (Rescinded by vote July 27, 1839.)

Persons of the above description shall not be holden to abide for any definite period at the Institution, but when they shall judge it expedient, shall have liberty to depart, and shall be furnished with testimonials, from the officers of the Institution, of the progress they shall appear to have made in Literature, Theology and the Divine life. During their continuance at the Institution they shall receive instruction in any and every branch of Literature and Theology which their deficiencies may require, and their

time at the Institution shall permit. And should the funds of the Corporation be increased, so as to render it compatible, such young men as shall be qualified as aforesaid, who shall be unable to pay for their Board, etc., shall be boarded gratis at the expense of the Corporation, and any other indulgence shall be granted them at the discretion of the officers of the Institution and Trustees of the Board.

ART. 21. The President and such other officers as may belong to the Institution, and resident there, shall determine as to the qualifications of the persons applying for admission.

ART. 22. As soon as the funds shall be adequate, and the exigencies of the Institution shall so require, the Corporation shall appoint one person to officiate as Professor of Theology, one of Philosophy, and one of the Languages, and Tutors as occasion shall require.

In 1815 the committee that had been appointed to "explore township No. 3" took their difficult journey to Argyle and Alton, fifteen miles above Bangor on the Penobscot River, which had been granted as the site of the new Institution. They returned and made sorrowful report that the township was in no way adapted to their purpose. They were not then able to appreciate what Dr. Champlin afterward remarked, that "the Legislature seemed to think that if the voice of the Baptist must be heard at all in Maine, it should be heard 'crying in the wilderness.'" The Trustees immediately preferred another petition and by act of June 15, 1816, were authorized and empowered to locate and establish their buildings in any town within the limits of Kennebec or Somerset Counties.

The Trustees then appointed a committee to visit the towns "which have used their efforts and given encouragement to have the Institution located there, viz., Farmington, Bloomfield and Waterville."

Waterville had long before had at least one citizen who desired the establishment of a college. As early as 1788 Dr. Obadiah Williams addressed a letter to Dr. N. Whittaker of Canaan, Me., with reference to the best location for a college, and the method of establishing such an institution. The answer, dated May 5, 1788, is as follows:

Sir—Your fav'r of April 30th came to hand last Friday. I have weighed the contents. Am agreeably affected by the noble and important design of erecting a Seminary of learning in these parts, where little skill is required to discern a too hasty return to a state of Barbarism.

The committee reported in favor of Bloomfield but the Trustees, having accepted their report, voted "that the Maine Literary and Theological Institution be located at Waterville on condition that the sums raised by the town and raised by the inhabitants of Waterville and its adjacents, in the judgment of the locating committee are found in such a situation that they are likely to be realized." Inhabitants of Waterville paid something over \$2,000. The town voted \$3,000, but on legal grounds the money was not paid. The subscription of the people was promptly guaranteed by Nathaniel Gilman, Timothy Boutelle and seven others and was collected by Mr. Boutelle. Benjamin Foster, Esq., was appointed to continue the canvass for funds.

The first proposal of the locating committee was to purchase the Ripley, or Sherwin lot, in the neighborhood of the present Universalist Church, but finally the Gardiner lot, on which the college buildings now are located, was purchased for \$1,797.50, and later on the Briggs lot, lying next south, extending as far as the present south line of the Foss Hall lot, was added for \$2,500, both lots reaching from the Kennebec to the Messalonskee. The land was wholly covered with trees, Waterville village being about half a mile below.

In October, 1817, Benjamin Foster, Esq., of Waterville, was appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the institution "to be paid either at the erection of the contemplated building, or on commencement of instruction." This was on the further condition "that all such subscriptions be void unless said institution be established in the town of Waterville within two years from this date." This was signed by Sylvanus Boardman, E. Warren, William King and Benjamin Shepherd. Mr. Foster was to receive 10% of the funds collected in payment for his services.

At a meeting of the Trustees in Bath October 1, 1817, the choice of a Professor of Theology was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Thos. Baldwin of Boston, recognized widely as the head of the Baptist denomination in New England; Dr. Lucius Bolles of Salem, Secretary of the Mass. Baptist Education Society; Dr. Batchelder, Daniel Merrill, Otis Briggs, Thomas B. Ripley and Gen. Alford Richardson.

The Committee reported that

It is expedient that a professor of Theology and a professor of Languages, or a tutor, be appointed at the following salaries respectively; six hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and four hundred dollars. Also that the tuition commence with the first week of May next, provided the Board be furnished with pecuniary ability by the Legislature or otherwise.

The Board meeting at Brunswick February 25, 1818, was a memorable one. Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin was chosen as Professor of Divinity and Rev. Ira Chase was elected Professor of Languages. It was voted also that instruction commence the first of May, 1819. Mr. Chase declined the appointment. Mr. Chaplin at first declined, but, considering the matter with a prayerfulness, sincerity, and unselfishness wholly characteristic of him, he finally accepted the position as a divinely given opportunity.

Mr. Chaplin was of Puritan stock, born in Rowley, Mass., January 2, 1776, and united with the Baptist church at ten years of age. At nineteen he entered Brown, graduating with the highest honors in the class of 1799. For two years he was a tutor at Brown, then after two years theological study with Dr. Thomas Baldwin of Boston, he became pastor of the Baptist church in Danvers, Mass.

The Massachusetts Baptist Education Society made provision to help ministerial students, who could not go to college, by engaging some competent pastor to instruct them and allow them to reside in his own home. Such a group was sent to Mr. Chaplin at Danvers and came to be called "The Danvers Theological School." Dr. Baldwin and Dr. Bolles were connected with the

management of the Education Society and the Danvers School, and knowing the purpose of the Trustees of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, they addressed a letter to them on which the Maine Board took the following action:

Voted. That the proposal from the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society for uniting the Theological School at Danvers, Mass., now under the instruction of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, appointed Prof. of Divinity in the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, be accepted and that the students sent to the Maine Literary and Theological Institution from said Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, shall have instruction and other privileges gratis in conformity to a by-law of this Institution referred to in their letter proposing the union.

Voted. That a committee be appointed to reply to the communication from the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, and that Hon. Wm. King, Rev. T. B. Ripley and Rev. Silas Stearns be that Committee.

Two students had just graduated at the Danvers School—James Colman and E. W. Wheelwright—who were among the first to answer to the call of Adoniram Judson for recruits. As some of the ablest of the men in his early classes at Waterville—George Dana Boardman, Thomas W. Merrill and Calvin Holton—gave themselves to missionary service, Mr. Chaplin belongs among the great missionary founders of the Christian church.

The Trustees elected Hon. Timothy Boutelle of Waterville as Treasurer and in order to attain that very desirable end, they changed the By-Laws so that denominational restrictions should pertain to “officers of instruction” only.

The Wood house at the junction of Main Street and College Avenue [the Elmwood site] was leased for two years for the use of Professor Chaplin and the students. Waterville was at that time a sparsely inhabited village, located in a small group below the falls about where the Ticonic bridge now crosses the Kennebec.

CHAPTER I

The Maine Literary and Theological Institution

IN June, 1818, Professor Chaplin, his wife and four children, with the seven members of the Danvers School, who were to become the first students at the new institution, set sail from Boston on the sloop "Hero" for the Kennebec. At Augusta they took passage in "long boats" for Waterville. Mrs. Chaplin's journal describes the voyage and reception as follows:

On board sloop "Hero," June 20, 1818.

My dear Friend:

Not knowing but we might speak with some vessel bound for Salem, I avail myself of the present opportunity of acquainting you with our situation. We are more comfortably accommodated than might have been expected in such a small vessel. We have prayers on board morning and evening and find it quite pleasant employment to engage in singing psalms, hymns and spiritual songs.———

We are now about half a mile from Marblehead shore so you see although we move, we do not progress on our way eastward. I am not, however, anxious about it, knowing that he who holds the winds in his fists and the waters in the hollow of his hand, knows how to manage them and does all things well.

10:00 o'clock. The breeze freshens. We are now going farther from our dear Danvers friends but we are neither of us farther from our Covenant God. The sea is his and his hand formed the dry land. Whether we are in the most pleasant part of America or the cold region of Greenland or whether we dwell in India's sultry climes, the Lord is near.———

4:00 afternoon, off Cape Anne. All very comfortable. We have now a view of the Agamenticus in old York.———

One of the monsters of the deep—a whale—has just elevated himself above the surface of his liquid abode and shown himself although at a distance of three or four miles, but the great whale and sea serpents with all their terrific associates which inhabit the mighty deep are subjects of Him

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who made them and will prove harmless as doves if their almighty Maker commands them.—————

It is to me a consolation that I have every reason to believe that to do good is the greatest of the objects Mr. Chaplin has in view in moving to Waterville. What the event will be we know not, but a reflection that the desire to be useful governed our conduct will support us amidst unkind reflections or adverse scenes.

Sabbath morning, 10:00 o'clock. We have just entered the Kennebec river. Have left the salt water to sail on the fresh. Our vessel is no more tossed with boisterous waves but is calm and unruffled. It is also very convenient to the mariner as he may quench his thirst with water pure and cool as often as he pleases.—————

It has been really pleasant as we sailed up the river to observe now and then a meetinghouse. We saw a decent looking one at Phippsburg situated on rising ground. I wondered where the people could go from to attend it but soon saw some on horseback and some on foot ascending the hill. It is delightful sailing on this river this season of the year. In a few minutes we could reach the shore on either side which is settled all the way and which is beautifully shaded by trees. Many of the houses are good, some of them handsome and chief of them bespeak the industry and neatness of the owners.—————

Many of our western friends entertain erroneous opinions respecting this part of the country. It seems very pleasant in many places and handsomely settled. After we left Bath, we set sail for Gardiner but the wind lost its breath, anchor was cast and we stopped seven miles the other side. The heat was so oppressive, the vessel so small and the children so uneasy it was thought not expedient to have public worship until the cool of the day. We drank tea early and then took the boat and went on shore. The right hand side was in the town of Dresden and the left hand side the town of Bowdoinham. It was on the latter we landed. The meeting was opened and closed by prayer. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Dilloway spoke from Psalm 107. Our congregation was small. It only consisted of Mr. Chaplin, myself and children and those who accompanied and the mate of the vessel but we trust there were enough to claim the gracious presence of our blessed Saviour.

In the afternoon of Monday we set sail about 4:00 o'clock and arrived in Gardiner where we stayed all night. It is a pretty place where considerable business is transacted. In the morning we sailed for Augusta. About 10:00 o'clock we passed by Hallowell, which as we passed formed a very handsome appearance. About 11:00 o'clock our vessel struck aground which

prevented our going so near Augusta as was intended. Mr. Chaplin and the young men went on shore and walked to the town. Mr. C. called upon Squire Hovey who had previously given him an invitation to visit him. The family were so kind as to send for the rest of us who accordingly stepped into a boat and went to the landing place where a chaise was in readiness to take us to the house and we were kindly received and hospitably entertained that day and night and part of the next day. As there is no Baptist church in Augusta, Mr. Hovey, wife, and daughter belong to a church at Hallowell which is as yet in an infant state and which consists of few members.————

Wednesday afternoon, about 2:00 o'clock, we left the place and took one of those long boats which are much used in the Kennebec river and which, being made with a booth in one end, are very convenient for the transportation of families as well as goods. We thought it would be more pleasant and less fatiguing than to go in a carriage. Part of the time we could easily have stepped from the boat to the shore, the distance was so small, which the brethren did several times and walked some way. Sometimes when the wind was unfavorable, it was found necessary to go on shore and procure oxen who standing on the water's edge with a rope fastened to them which is also fastened to the boat, much assist its motion. We went along with their assistance but as the wind was several times faint and weak, the men took the rope and helped us along. Night beginning to draw the curtain of darkness around us, when we were three or four miles from Waterville, it was thought best not to proceed until the light of another day dawned upon us. Accordingly, a young man went before us to procure us a lodging. The family where we stayed seemed pleased to have family prayers and singing and regretted they could not accommodate us better. Early on Thursday morning we again set out. A boat with two men and two women in it were quite near us for a considerable time. Once their boat was so near ours that one of the women pleasantly offered us a pinch of snuff. I told them if they had come rather sooner I would have invited them to take breakfast with us but we had just finished our morning repast. I inquired if they lived at Waterville. She replied they lived at Winslow on the opposite side of the river. At Winslow is a meetinghouse very pleasantly situated, by which we passed, but which is not supplied with a minister. I requested them to visit us on the Sabbath and invite their neighbors as there would be preaching at Waterville, for we meant to have a meeting if Mr. C. should be obliged to follow the example of the Apostle who preached in his own hired house.

At 10:00 o'clock we arrived in Waterville. Just before we reached the shore we observed a number of gentlemen coming toward us. We soon

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found their object was to welcome us to Waterville. I sat in the booth while Mr. Chaplin stepped on shore and was introduced to them. In a few minutes I was informed that a chaise was waiting for me, into which I stepped with Anna and Judson and in a few minutes a boy drove us to Squire Boutelle's. Mrs. Boutelle met me at the door with as much freedom as though we had been previously acquainted. She and Mrs. Clark, a young woman who boards with her, were agreeable and very attentive to us. They formerly lived at Exeter. We took dinner with Mr. Partridge, a gentleman in the neighborhood who seems to be truly pious. Teams were immediately provided to carry our goods from the boat to the house. The attention and affection with which we were received, instead of banishing, revived the recollection of the dear Danvers friends from many of whom we received similar kindnesses.

Our house is convenient and very pleasantly located. It is rather retired from the thickest of the village although neighbors are quite handy. A number have called upon us and seem quite friendly. They do not seem to be such ignorant, uncultivated beings as some have imagined. Many of those whom I have seen appear to be people of education and polished manners. Nor have we been destitute of Christian company. Quite a number have been to the house, although but a few reside in the village, nor are they destitute of places for public worship. We were so happy as to find Waterville contained two, though neither of them elegantly or completely furnished. The one in the village is about as large as the one in Danvers. The frame is good, and the floor pews finished but the upper part is yet without pews. Some think they will be finished. Others think after a while another and better one will be built in a more eligible spot and this one taken for some other purpose. This people seem as though they had been as sheep without a shepherd. The man who formerly preached to them and to the people at Winslow is said not to favor experimental religion and two years ago they agreed to give him \$1200 not to preach to them any more. \$800 of the money is already paid. They now seem generally pleased with the idea of having preaching constantly and we hope the desire will continue and increase. Before the Sabbath, a number of gentlemen waited upon Mr. Chaplin and requested him to preach in the meetinghouse. He accordingly did and began his preaching among them by discoursing upon the love of God to sinners, John 3:16. On the second Sabbath more people attended than on the first, and more, it is said, than have been in the house for three years past. Christian friends from a distance of two, four and six miles attended. We have been pleased to observe the attention with which the congregation listened to the several services of the day and were also gratified to observe

the almost perfect stillness in the streets on the Sabbath. Already the Macedonian cry from a number of places has sounded in our ears. Already a number of applications from different places have been made for preaching. Even from China a person has been sent to procure a preacher and in about three weeks, Mr. C. expects to visit the Baptist church in that place and break bread to them. However, it is but twelve miles from us.

July 16. Our hearts have been refreshed this week with a visit from our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bolles. The sight of Christian friends is certainly enlivening. Since they have been here we have visited at a Mr. Redington's. The family are very agreeable.

Sabbath Eve. This day we have been privileged with hearing two excellent sermons from Mr. Bolles. The time will assuredly come when Waterville will as assuredly be driven to the Lord for an inheritance as any place over which he reigns.———

Today Mr. C. preaches at Bloomfield, about twelve miles from the village. Calls for preaching are numerous.

The professor, his family, and his students, were all domiciled in the Wood house and study began. There was no rush of students. The instruction for the first year was given by Professor Chaplin alone. There was no Baptist church in the community, but Professor Chaplin organized one on August 27, 1818, and preached for it gratuitously until other college professors became his assistants at the same salary.

At the Trustee meeting, August 26, 1819, it was found that the institution owed its one professor \$110 of his \$600 salary, its debts amounting in all to \$931.41, two-thirds of which were incurred in surveying the township of Argyle. A committee recommended the sale of the college land in Waterville west of the Fairfield road, also the collection of subscriptions then due.

The Trustees and Professor Chaplin were bitterly disappointed at the outcome of their petition to the Massachusetts Legislature. There had been no doubt in the minds of the founders of the institution that aid would be granted.

The petition was presented in 1818, and a bill was introduced by Hon. William King granting four townships of land and \$3,000 per year. Printed petitions of churches, associations, and

citizens in Maine and Massachusetts in support of the bill were introduced. The bill was referred to the next Legislature. When brought up, Gen. Alford Richardson, a member of the Board, asserted that these petitions had not been legally authorized. This decided the fate of the bill, which was rejected by a vote of thirteen to ten. The Legislature of Maine, after the separation, was not in position to do what Massachusetts so easily could have done. Bowdoin had received from Massachusetts eight townships of land and \$8,000.

But the Trustees did not lose heart. They voted that Nathaniel Gilman, Timothy Boutelle and Asa Redington should erect a two-story building on the college land, and should use the lumber on the spot and the subscriptions that had been made payable in labor and material. So, early in the summer of 1819 President Chaplin and his students, armed with axes, sallied forth from the Wood house and gleefully cleared a spot for their new dwelling. In coöperation the house was erected on the site of the present Memorial Hall and was ready for occupancy by the end of 1819.

It was the day of small things in American colleges. President Manning, somewhat earlier, after years of labor at Brown, found himself actually reduced to the charity of neighbors for support. The University of Pennsylvania, in 1792 to 1830, graduated on the average twelve per year, and sometimes the number went down to three. The largest number that were in attendance at any time in the Maine Literary and Theological Institution was seventeen. The record of most of these men is not known. Stanwood, who finished his theological course in 1822, became a successful preacher and teacher. One of his pupils at Albion was Elijah Parrish Lovejoy. Atwood became a prominent citizen of New Boston, N. H., and served the state in official capacities. In all, fifteen were graduated from the Theological Department, and six others were in residence for a short time.

Dr. Chaplin gives the course of study in the Theological Institution as follows:

First year. Murray's Grammar, Kinney's Arithmetic, Cumming's Geography, Blair's Lectures abridged, and Hedge's Logic.

Second year. Fuller's Gospel Its Own Witness, Do Letters, Paley's Evidences, Do Philosophy, Edwards' History of Redemption, Norton on Prophecies, Moshier or Milner's Church History.

During the first year the students are required to write weekly on some Theological subject, but are permitted to choose subjects for themselves. The second year they commence writing on a series of theological questions given them by their instructors, embracing the leading subjects in Divinity.

Third year. They have no recitations but spend their whole time, or nearly the whole, in writing on the above questions. Their compositions are chiefly in the form of sermons. During their third year they are expected to consult the most celebrated authors in the English language on the various subjects on which they write.

The educational situation in central Maine was not encouraging. The population was small and widely scattered. The public schools did not prepare for advanced courses of any kind. The Theological School would seem to be the most attractive, but many of the ministers stoutly asserted a theory of preaching that left no room for education. It held that if preachers would open their mouths, God would fill them.

The first printed document of the new seminary was issued May 21, 1819. It gives a sketch of the founding of the institution stating that

The design of the Trustees in founding this seminary is not limited to such students as have the gospel ministry in view, but extends to those who are desirous of engaging in any of the learned professions. It has accordingly, a Literary as well as a Theological Department.

Students who enter the former are required to possess nearly the same literary qualifications and to pursue in general the same course of study as those who enter the several colleges in this Commonwealth.

(This would indicate that, charter or no charter, work of college grade was to be undertaken and required.)

Students who belong to the Theological Department are arranged in three divisions; the first division consists of those who have received a complete

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classical education. These are to tarry two years and to devote their whole attention to Theology and Sacred literature (at present there are in the Seminary no students of this description).

The second division consists of those whose advantages for literary improvement have been small and who do not propose to obtain a complete classical education. These are to tarry four years, the first three of which they are to devote to the study of learned languages and some other branches of literature, and the last to Theology.

The third division consists of students who, like those of the second, have enjoyed but few advantages of the literary kind, and who propose to read no books but those written in the English language. They are to tarry two years and are required to devote the first to English grammar, common Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Logic, Geography and English Composition, and the last to Theology.

The number of students in the Theological Department is at present seventeen.

In the Address To The Public, the local situation of Waterville was regarded as favorable because

It has, or shortly will have, an easy communication not only with the various parts of New England, but with several of the British provinces of North America. Besides, the country especially on the north of it is remarkably fertile, a circumstance which renders it highly probable that this part of Maine, should the blessings of Heaven attend it, will in a few years become very populous, and that of course it will furnish a very considerable number of students to the institution. It is important to add that as the fertility of the soil in this section of the country cannot fail to afford the inhabitants of Waterville a plentiful supply of the necessities and comforts of life, so it authorizes the expectation that provisions of almost every kind, and consequently, board, will be afforded there at as cheap a rate as anywhere in New England.

After referring to the high religious character of the students

It deserves to be remarked here, that this Seminary, though under the direction principally of one denomination, is, nevertheless, open to persons of every religious sect. From the literary department no one will be debarred who maintains a decent moral character. Nor will anyone be debarred from the theological department (to whatever denomination of Christians he may be attached) who is able to exhibit satisfactory evidence of his piety, and of his possessing gifts adapted to the gospel ministry.

Appeal is then made to "the pious and charitable of every religious persuasion — to those who are distinguished by the possession of large fortunes" and to those also "the narrowness of whose circumstances will not permit them to do much for pious and charitable purposes."

By methods somewhat modern, the Trustees argue

This section of the country is supposed to contain about 240,000 souls. Now admitting that, of the whole population, a sixth part only are able to give anything, and that of these one-half are already pledged for the support of other seminaries, still 20,000 would remain to patronize the one established at Waterville. And should each of them give but 50c, the sum of \$10,000 would be obtained. This, with what the Trustees have reason to expect from tuition and the sale of land, would probably be sufficient for two years to come. But should the 20,000 individuals above mentioned contribute 50c annually (and they certainly could do it without the least inconvenience) the Trustees would scarcely stand in need of donations from the opulent or of aid from the Legislature. \$10,000 obtained annually, would, with the blessing of God, soon raise this seminary to a respectable rank among the literary and theological institutions of New England.

The institution had been founded, not in prejudice or partisanship, but in a sense of obligation to meet urgent needs. It soon became apparent that the largest service to state and church required something more basic and preliminary than theological training; namely, a college education that should provide liberal culture. To that end, President Chaplin established the grammar school [Latin] which afterward became Coburn Institute. It was held first in the Wood house, and afterward in the home of the President.

After other men had declined the honor, Rev. Avery Briggs was appointed Professor of Languages, a position which he held successfully for seven years. This was in accord with Dr. Chaplin's letter to Dr. Bolles, written July 10, 1819, in which he said:

It is important that the Literary Department of our institution be put in operation next fall. We shall by that time have some students qualified for

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a Freshman, some for a Sophomore class. Shall we send them away? This will hurt our seminary greatly. It must not be done.

For reasons to them valid, Professor Chaplin and the Trustees sought a change from Literary and Theological Institution to College. Professor Chipman, in his brochure on "The Beginnings of Colby College" before referred to, asserts that President Chaplin had had a college as the goal of his hopes from the beginning.

CHAPTER III

Waterville College

THE period 1818-1820, in which the institution was taking form, was one of debate whether Maine should continue a district of Massachusetts or become a separate and sovereign state. Massachusetts was Federalist; Maine largely Democratic-Republican. It was feared that Maine might, by balance of power, overthrow the Federalist control in Massachusetts which made that party much inclined to the separation. The religious controversy whether the state should, by taxation, sustain an established church and tax people of other faiths for its support, had been intense and bitter. The Baptists led in the struggle for religious liberty, in face of the declaration that without an established church religion itself would be overthrown. William King, who had been active in securing the Charter of the College, consulted Thomas Jefferson and saw to it that the Constitution of the new state guaranteed liberty in religion.

In 1820 Maine had 298,335 inhabitants and Portland, always its largest city, had 8,581.

The first Legislature of the new State of Maine, by act passed June 19, 1820, "empowered the Trustees to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by universities established for the education of youth," and on the 28th day of June, 1820, the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$1,000 annually for seven years to the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, stipulating that at least one-fourth of the sum to be received should go toward the reduction of the tuition of deserving students. A similar proviso was made in all the money grants to the College, the total of which was \$14,500.

One year later, on February 5, 1821, the Legislature of Maine changed the name of the institution to Waterville College.

The Maine Charter follows:

An Act to enlarge the powers of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That the President and Trustees of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution are hereby authorized and empowered to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by Universities established for the education of youth: *Provided*, That the said Corporation shall confer no degrees other than those of Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts, until after the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty. *And provided also*, that the said Corporation shall nor make or have any rule or by-law requiring that any member of the Trustees shall be of any particular religious denomination. *Provided*, That no student belonging or who may hereafter belong to said Institution, sustaining a fair moral character, shall be deprived of any privileges of said Institution, or be subjected to the forfeiture of any aid which has been granted by said Institution, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute his studies, or be denied the usual testimonials on closing his studies, or be denied admission to said Institution on the ground that his interpretations of the scriptures differ from those which are contained in the articles of faith adopted, or to be adopted by said Institution.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That the Legislature of this State shall have the right to grant any further powers to, alter, limit or restrain any of the powers vested in said Corporation, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.

(This Act passed June 19, 1820.)

This Charter is notable, not only for the absence of sectarian tests, but also for the prohibition of any such tests for the future. In this respect it was in advance of its day.

The money grant was provided as follows:

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the President, Directors and Company of the Cumberland Bank, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Portland, shall pay the sums reserved to be paid as a tax on said Banks, to the State of Maine, into the Treasury of this State to create a fund for the purposes aforesaid, for the term of seven years from the 24th



SOUTH COLLEGE
Hedman Hall A. T. O. House Zeta Psi House

day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and so long as the present charters of said Banks and the tax thereon may by law continue.

The new college was thought to need a new President, and Rev. Daniel H. Barnes, an eminent clergyman of New York, was elected. A side light on the character of Dr. Chaplin is in his subscription to the salary of Mr. Barnes of \$100 per year for three years. Mr. Barnes declined the election. Dr. Chaplin continued as head of the institution and, when made President himself in 1822, he made the same allowance of \$100 a year for the President's support.

A college subscription blank, circulated in 1820, has this as a heading:

We the subscribers, understanding that the Trustees of Waterville College have undertaken to erect a large building for the accommodation of the students belonging to that Seminary, engage to assist the said Trustees in the above undertaking by paying into their Treasury the sums annexed to our respective names, at such times as are hereinafter mentioned.

In all, \$5,644.69 were subscribed. The subscriptions, however, were very small, the largest being that of Nicholas Brown of Providence for \$100, and the smallest for twenty-five cents yearly. The number of the subscriptions indicates interest rather than wealth.

But the college did not cease to be a religious institution. October 10, 1820, the students formed the Philalethian Society and adopted a Constitution prepared by George Dana Boardman, Calvin Holton and Ephraim Tripp. The object of the Society was to secure religious information, discuss practical topics in Christian living, and afford mutual sympathy and restraint. Nearly all the students were connected with it. Its successor was the Boardman Missionary Society.

The building now known as South College was erected in 1821, and eighteen rooms were finished besides a chapel.

The completion of the building was celebrated by an illumination. A lighted tallow candle was placed behind each of the

thirty-two panes of 7 x 9 glass in every window of the front and south end of the building. A thick forest covered the grounds on the other sides and furnished admirable background for the lighted windows.

In the basement of this building the first Commencement Dinner was served and was paid for by the President and Faculty. Possibly the students of today would approve the reviving of this fine old custom!

Only three students entered in 1820: J. P. Hayford, Calvin Holton and Ebenezer Hutchinson, only one of whom was a resident of Maine.

The report of Treasurer Boutelle for the period, September 28, 1818, to August, 1820, is suggestive.

To the President and Trustees of the Me. L. and Theo. Institution:

The Treasurer begs leave respectfully to submit the following report of the state of the Treasury—

The whole amount recd into the Treasury from 28th Sep. 1818	
to Aug. 1820, is	\$5,097.40
The whole amount paid out during that period is	4,916.89

Leaving the balance now on hand	180.51
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The principal sources from which this money has been recd. are the subscriptions made in this vicinity and other places. Of the foreign subscriptions those procured by Professor Chaplin are the most considerable.

The claims on the Treasury now due as far as I have been able to collect and ascertain them amount to \$1,595

Do. in the course of a year	1,122
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Exclusive of Professors' salaries & due on contracts for college building.

Whole sum due	2,717
There are notes in the Treasury to the amt. of	\$1,069

Of which is now due	\$319
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Of these notes all except two for \$219, were taken for land in Penobscot Township.

There is now due on subscriptions as near as I can ascertain . . .	1,700
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Do. — payable in 1,2,3, and 4 years	967
Whole sum	\$2,667

16 Aug, 1820

TIMO. BOUTELLE

But in the midst of the building there came what President Chaplin calls "a disaster." "Mr. S. who contracted to build our college has absconded . . . The work is stopped, and the masons will not lay another brick until a new contract is made."

In the same letter to Mr. Bolles, the President asks :

I wish you would inform me whether it would be worth while for me to visit your parts during the ensuing vacation as an agent for the Trustees. Can I probably obtain subscriptions to any considerable amount? Can I obtain a loan of \$1000 or \$2000? It is, I apprehend, impracticable to get much money from any of the banks in this region. The stockholders are afraid to loan money for any considerable length of time, and a loan will do us no good unless we can obtain it for one or two years.

Dr. Chaplin carried out his plan and went as far as Providence, R. I., in soliciting subscriptions, the most of which, however, were pitifully small.

In 1822 Dr. Chaplin by unanimous choice became the President of the new college. As Professor of Divinity, Rev. Stephen Chapin, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1799, and pastor of the church in North Yarmouth, greatly strengthened the institution. The six years of his professorship at Waterville, followed by the many years of his presidency at Columbian University at Washington, proved him to be a great educator, as well as one of the most prominent men in his denomination.

The first Commencement, in 1822, was an affair of great interest. It marked the inauguration of President Chaplin, whose son writes as follows :

What a day it was! The grand festival was to be held in the so-called meeting house that belonged to nobody in particular. The morning opened grandly. From miles around and from distant towns the people flocked to the new Olympic. The village was literally crowded with strangers to see this new wonder. Stands for the sale of gingerbread, pies and cakes, cheese,

cider, and beer were on every hand. The people were on tiptoe of expectation. At length, about 10 o'clock, the college bell rang out its hilarious peal. The procession was seen advancing toward the center of the village. The Governor of the State, the marshal with his staff, the trustees, the president with his silk robe and official hat, the professors in their silk gowns, the graduating class, a duet composed of George Dana Boardman and Ephraim Tripp, also in their gowns, the rest of the students, citizens, etc., the whole preceded by a military company (the Waterville Artillery) and a band of music. Oh, it was magnificent! On, on, it came til it reached the meeting house. There was a halt.

Excitement was at its height as the procession began pouring into the building. The faculty and students, the political magnates, the reverend clergy, the lawyers and doctors, were, as of a right, allowed to pass in between the open ranks, but when it seemed evident to the crowd who were pressing hard upon the column, that they were likely to be shut out by the more ordinary people who made up the tail of the procession and whom they regarded as no better than themselves, their curiosity could no longer be restrained. By a simultaneous onset, they broke up the line of march and forced their way inside without the least regard to order. For a few moments it was mad confusion. There was a general rush for the vacant seats and standing spaces. This rude, but well-meant democratic freedom, which characterized these people on all occasions, soon subsided however, and the exercises began.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Baldwin of Boston. The Rev. Prof. Chapin, on behalf of the Trustees, addressed the President elect, and delivered into his hands the Charter and keys of the College. Rev. Avery Briggs was then inducted into the office of Professor of the Learned Languages.

By this time the curious crowd, weary of standing, and satisfied with what their eyes had beheld of the glory of the interior, commenced a stam-pede toward the door into the more congenial outside. Order having been restored within, the President proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, and with this the exercises of the morning were concluded.

Then came the Commencement Dinner at the College, after which a procession as before, marched to the village hall to listen to the graduating exercises.—(*Christian Mirror.*)

There were four speakers, two from the Theological School, Henry Stanwood and John Atwood, and from the College, George Dana Boardman was Valedictorian, and Ephraim Tripp was Salutatorian. One Honorary Degree, A.M., was conferred upon



GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN

Samuel Wait, of Washington, afterward the founder of Wake Forest College.

George Dana Boardman was at once elected tutor in the college which his father had served so faithfully as Trustee.

Young Boardman had united with the Waterville church after deep religious experience. World questions were discussed by the students.

(A book entitled "An Account of the success of the Protestant Missionaries sent to the East Indies for the conversion of the Heathen in Malabar, etc.," by Boehm, giving many letters of Ziegenbalgh, was carefully studied by Boardman, Holton, and others. The book is now in the possession of the writer of these lines. The book bears Mr. Boardman's autograph.)

Calvin Holton, one of the Theological students, though afterward graduating from the College in the class of 1824, was a leader in such discussions.

When the news came of the death of Coleman, Boardman immediately cried, "I will go to take his place." Dr. Chaplin had selected him for a professorship and hoped that in time he would be his successor in the presidency, but under strong conviction he offered himself to the Foreign Mission Society and was gladly accepted. Dr. Chaplin preached his ordination sermon at North Yarmouth on the text, Psalm 71: 16, "I will go in the strength of the Lord."

This sermon not only proved Dr. Chaplin a missionary statesman, but it showed the delicacy of his feeling and the tenderness of his affections beyond all dispute or cavil.

Mr. Boardman, engaging successfully in missionary work in Burma, had among his converts a Karen of the hill tribes who induced him to visit his people. They were wild, savage men of the hills without written language or any form of government. They had a tradition that at some time a white man would come and bring to them God's book that they had lost. They accepted Mr. Boardman and his teaching. But his health failed, and, after witnessing the baptism of thirty-four persons in one of the mountain streams, he was borne away in his litter and died next day.

But his life had founded one of the greatest missions of modern time. In its development more than 100,000 have been united to the Christian church, books and literature have been created, schools, churches, and hospitals founded, and practically a new nation has been established.

His career was short, for he died in 1831, but such was his purity of motive, nobility of character, and sweetness of spirit that he has been regarded ever since as one of the most eminent of all the missionaries who have given their lives to the uplift of the eastern world.

Theodore Parker once said that the missionary enterprise had paid for itself if it had produced only the character of Adoniram Judson. So the cost of Waterville College for one hundred years was justified by its first graduate.

His friend, Calvin Holton, however, was the first missionary martyr of the College. Going to Monrovia, Africa, in 1826, he died as a victim to the climate the very same year.

The second brick building, North College, or Chaplin Hall, was erected in 1822. It was intended for a chapel, commons hall, and students' rooms.

In those days only young men of character and purpose would seek such a college. The Massachusetts Baptist Education Society continued to send its students and their term bills were paid by its treasurer. Even students in the academy were carried on its rolls. A typical list follows:

MASS. BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY

To Waterville College, Dr.

1824

13 Feb. To one half year's tuition and room rent of the following students, their beneficiaries, at eleven dollars each; viz.

Calvin Holton	}	$11 \times 13 = \$143.00$
John Hovey		
Alonzo King		
Francis G. Macomber		
Thomas Merrill		
Harvey Dodge		
Enoch Freeman		
Timothy Ropes		
William Bowen		
Ezra Goings		
Silas Kinney		
Whitman Metcalf		
Oren Tracy		

To one half year's tuition and room rent

Caleb Clark	}	$4 \times 9 =$	36.00
Ebenezer Cummings			
Nich Medbury			
Erastus Willard			

in the Grammar School at nine dollars each \$179.00
 Boston, 28 Jan. 1824.

Received payment for college
 A. BRIGGS

In a letter of Dr. Chaplin's it is stated "that the necessary annual expenses of this college are \$84.32, made up of the following items:

Board, 9 shillings per week paid in advance for 38 weeks college	
year	\$50.57
Tuition and room rent	22.00
Repairs	.50
Tax for Commencement Dinner	1.00
Wood	2.25
Oil	2.00
Use of Classical Books	6.00

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Question. What would be a reasonable allowance of money for board, tuition, etc.?

Answer. Reference has taught me that 8 shillings per week for board, washing and mending is as low as can be afforded. Tuition is fixed at \$16 per year. Both make \$66.67.

Question. What for board and tuition with such clothes as would not be provided elsewhere?

Answer. I cannot easily obtain adequate knowledge to enable me to reply because the pecuniary circumstances of the beneficiaries are greatly varied. Some have parents or friends who supply their clothing in part or in whole while others are wholly dependent upon their patrons or liberal friends and I suppose the committee will wish to regulate the sums provided accordingly.

Question. What sums can avail for school keeping?

Answer. If they are out two months they earn on an average about \$30.; 3 months, about \$45, deducting some little expense for travelling.

We have President Chaplin writing to the Secretary, "I am glad that P. and M. are to be patronized. They are both very solemn prudent young men and good scholars. T. R. appears also a very solemn, pious youth." Students who joked, or talked lightly before their mates who were "not Christians" were sternly rebuked and their fitness for the ministry was gravely questioned. One suspect on trial before the Faculty pled, "I am charged with imprudence because I wear my best clothes every day. My defense is, I have no others."

Another great event in the history of the College was the entrance as a Sophomore in the autumn of 1823 of Elijah Parrish Lovejoy. He was the son of Rev. Daniel Lovejoy of Albion and was born in Albion, Me., November 9, 1802. Prepared for college at China Academy under Henry Stanwood, his remarkable powers led his teacher to urge a college course, and at the college in which he believed, in Waterville. Here, the intense feeling of President Chaplin for righteousness and his utter disregard for personal advantage, burned into the young man's soul. It was always extremely hard to get away from the logical process of Chaplin's reasoning, or to flinch its conclusions. It was the kind of training that made Lovejoy.

He carried off first honors in his class. The order of exercises at Commencement, August 30, 1826, was as follows:

1. Salutory Addresses.—Oration Eras of Mental Improvement—Albert G. Jewett.



LOVEJOY STONE AND CAMPUS

2. Oration. Ancient and Modern Oratory contrasted — Orland H. Partridge.
3. Oration. Intellectual Pleasures. Moses Gould.
4. Oration. On The Discipline of Schools. Ebenezer Mirick.
5. Oration. An acquaintance with the History of our Country Important. S. Farrar.
6. Conferring degrees.
7. Oration. Advantages of War. George C. Getchell.
8. Poem. Inspiration of the Muse. — Valedictory addresses. Elijah P. Lovejoy.

The degree of A.B. was conferred on the above young gentlemen, and the degree of A.M. on Elijah Foster, Henry Paine, and Hadley Proctor, in course, and the honorary degree of A.M. on Dr. Wales of Randolph, Mass. and Dr. Clarke Lillybridge of Waltham, Mass.

After graduation Lovejoy went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in teaching school. There, after a conviction of sin that would have satisfied the highest standards of Puritanism, he came to a faith that never failed him, and set out for Princeton Theological Seminary to prepare for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. After graduation there was another unexpected turn in his course, and he founded and became editor of the *St. Louis Observer*. In his first number he says, "While the *Observer* will seek to win its way to the hearts and consciences of men by the kindness of the sentiment it breathes, it will not *temporize* as it goes. Truth is its object, Divine truth in all its security, as well as loneliness."

Ere long he found himself in direct opposition to the system of the Catholic church, and "popery," as he called it, found in him an enemy whose telling thrusts it could not overlook. The Protestants of St. Louis were quite willing that he should attack the Catholic church. Soon, however, he got upon more dangerous ground. These were the days of anti-slavery and abolition in New England, and of increasing rage throughout the slave-holding South. Lovejoy's position was a very moderate one. He recognized the full force of the argument in the Constitution which throughout the entire South was regarded as the final authoriza-

tion of slavery. He recognized the reasonableness of the attitude of the Southern slaveholder. He was not an Abolitionist or Anti-Slavery man. He did not believe in immediate or unconditional emancipation. Yet, when false things were said about Abolitionists, he dared defend them, and for those who were so afraid of the amalgamation of the whites and blacks, he had a contempt which, drawing its shafts from the mulatto population of their own city, stung them to a hate that was murderous.

Yet his editorials were the ablest, most restrained, and most charitable that could be found in any paper of that day. His English was more effective than the ponderous phrase of Sumner. He was more reasonable and less partisan than Garrison. Men saw facts in his words, not the glorious cloudlands of the eloquence of Wendell Phillips.

October 8, 1835, while Lovejoy was attending the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, the patrons sent a letter to the office of the *Observer* demanding that all controversy on the slavery question should be eliminated from its columns. A mob gathered around the office that dispersed when it learned that the editor was not there. Later a letter signed by prominent citizens and churchmen urged a change in the utterances of the *Observer* and that Lovejoy, so advised, would "distrust his own judgment and so far change the character of the *Observer* as to pass over in silence everything connected with the subject of slavery." Two years later Lovejoy wrote upon the back of this letter, "I did not yield to the wishes here expressed, and in consequence have been persecuted ever since. But I have kept a good conscience in the matter and that more than repays me for all I have suffered or can suffer. I HAVE SWORN ETERNAL OPPOSITION TO SLAVERY, AND BY THE BLESSING OF GOD I WILL NEVER GO BACK. AMEN. E. P. L. October 23, 1837."

He continued to appeal to the public in papers which, for spirit, candor, convincing argument, religious demand, fearlessness, meekness, and trust in God, were the greatest that the slave situ-

ation in America produced. The Anti-Slavery Poems of New England alone were comparable to them.

The proprietors of the *Observer* dismissed the troublesome editor, but provision was made by friendly citizens to purchase a press and establish the paper at Alton, Ill. In due time the press arrived and immediately was destroyed by a mob. Next day friendly citizens promised another press, which was purchased and publication was resumed September 8.

Early in 1837 Lovejoy had a spirited controversy with Dr. Asa Cummings, of the Portland *Christian Mirror*, with reference to the temporizing and trivial attitude of that paper on the slavery question in which he drew a picture which it is clear Brother Cummings never forgot. While conceding that the states alone had power to deal with slavery within their borders, Lovejoy was active in securing a wide signing of the petition against slavery in the Federal District of Columbia. This again brought down wrath upon him. Meetings were held and he was denounced in resolutions.

On August 21 the material in his office was destroyed. He himself, like his Master, passing through the midst of an angry mob, went his way. Next Sunday he preached from the text "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staid on Thee." He appealed to the friends of law and order who promptly came to the rescue of free speech in Alton. September 21 the third press arrived during the absence of Lovejoy. It was broken up by a mob and thrown into the river. October 2 Lovejoy was mobbed and nearly torn to pieces at the home of his wife in St. Charles. November 9, 1837, while defending the fourth press, he was shot to death with five musket balls in his body.

He was the Stephen of the martyrs of Freedom in this land. The words of Lovejoy had shown what slavery was, the murder of Lovejoy showed what slavery did. The *Boston Recorder* said:

The murder of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy has called forth from every part of the land a burst of indignation which has not had its parallel in this country since the battle of Lexington.

No other son of this college has the honor of being eulogized by two Presidents of the United States. John Quincy Adams, in his Introduction to the Memoir of Lovejoy, says:

Martyrdom was said by Dr. Johnson to be the only test of sincerity in religious belief. It is also the ordeal through which all great improvements in the condition of man are doomed to pass. The incidents which preceeded and accompanied and followed the catastrophe of Mr. Lovejoy's death point it out as an epocha in the annals of human liberty. They have given a shock as of an earthquake throughout this continent which will be felt in the most distant regions of the earth. . . .

Mr. Lovejoy was the first American martyr to the freedom of the press and the freedom of the slave.

Twenty-six years later a great President from the state where Lovejoy died, and in his spirit more than that of John Brown, emancipated the slaves.

The spirit that slew Lovejoy failed very narrowly in destroying the Union, but when it had failed, Abraham Lincoln said, "the death of Lovejoy was the most important event that ever has taken place in the western world," and he, too, died a martyr.

Such was the gift of Waterville College to the nation, and in the days of crisis from '61 to '65 there were many sons of the College "to follow in his train."

But to return to the college of 1823. Professor Briggs promptly took up the offer of the Northern Baptist Education Society to give \$100 for the purchase of chemical apparatus to be leased without interest to Waterville College on condition that the Theological students be permitted to attend lectures delivered on that science gratis. This is the first entry in the history of the College with reference to its Science Department. The standing of the Theological students is not given!

In the same year the Trustees voted their thanks to Rev. Lucius E. Bolles of Salem, Massachusetts, for the gift of a "Philosophical Apparatus" and Professor Briggs was appointed Lecturer in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

But the financial situation was increasingly difficult. President Chaplin writes:

The Baptist churches of Maine have subscribed to the college about \$7000. I mean \$700 a year for ten years. A great deal more is needed, and unless the Legislature should make a considerable addition to our present annuity, or our number of scholars should very much increase, we shall, to all appearances, be obliged to dismiss a part of the instructors at no very distant day.

The spirit of the Trustees appears in the following vote:

That the Prudential Committee shall be directed to give to Mr. James M. Tappan, a theological student of the Episcopal church, his tuition or room rent, or both, as they may think advisable.

Naturally Mr. Tappan could not receive the aid of the Baptist Education Society. The Trustees, however, were unwilling that there should be any discrimination between their theological students. By vote the theological students were to attend the college classes in subjects common to both courses.

During the winter of 1824 there was a remarkable revival interest in the churches of Maine. Protracted meetings were held, hundreds of new members were received into the churches. The students of the Theological Department were remarkably successful leaders in this work, and Professor Chapin said that this produced a "good state of feeling in our church for this college."

The Trustees granted the petition of "The Samaritan Female Society," graciously presented by the President's wife, Mrs. Marcia O'Brien Chaplin, that two rooms in the college building should be granted to them to be fitted up at their expense, and to be maintained by them as a hospital for students who might be ill.

A landmark of 1826 was the college fence (whose centennial should have been celebrated). It was provided for by vote of \$75 from the Trustees, conditioned on the raising of \$50 by subscriptions.

Even then the library was subject to the criticism that it was "not well chosen, being made up of such books as our friends

could best spare." But a committee was appointed, consisting of President Chaplin, Timothy Boutelle and Professor Chapin, who were authorized to spend \$600 for books. President Chaplin went to Boston and bought the books. He was also made a committee to procure funds for the erecting of a chapel.

The number of graduates in 1827 was fourteen, and it was deemed necessary to appoint another professor. Accordingly, Thomas J. Conant, then tutor at Columbian, was elected Professor of the Learned Languages, and here romance strikes the college. Acquaintance with the President's charming daughter led the youthful tutor, with due deliberation, of course, to seek her hand in marriage. The students were silent, but observant, and when the wedding, which was supposed to be a perfect secret, took place at eight o'clock one evening, the college bell began to toll, and kept on tolling, until midnight. The fire department promptly responded, each member with his trusty bucket, but could find no fire, nor occasion for the call. The ladder to the belfry had been removed and a student from a distant window was the power behind the scenes.

The College Latin Grammar School had become too large for further accommodation in college halls. Established almost at the beginning of the College, it was a going concern in 1821 and was subsequently taught by a bewildering number of the best students, including Paine, Chaplin and Lovejoy. In 1827 the Trustees authorized a committee to erect a building for the academy and allowed \$300 for the purpose. (*College Records*, vol. I, p. 72.)

As usual, Squire Boutelle came to the rescue and gave the lot on which Coburn Institute now stands. (*College Records*, p. 77.)

In December, 1828, the following action was taken by the Trustees:

Voted that the members of the board of Trustees of Waterville College now present, do approve of the proposition of Doctor Gallup made to this College to confer medical degrees on the pupils of the Clinical School of Medicine in the County of Winsor, Vermont; the Trustees of this College

reserving the right of appointing two censors, to attend the examination of said school in concert with the censors appointed by the Medical Society of Vermont; reserving the right also to discontinue the conferring such degrees, whenever the Trustees of this College may deem it proper; and that the President of this College inform Doctor Gallup of this vote, when he shall have received in writing or otherwise, the assent of such a number of the members of this Board, as with those present at this meeting shall constitute a majority of the whole Board.

In accord with the above action the College appointed censors and on their favorable report conferred the degrees. The Clinical School required a good preparatory education, including Latin, three years' study with a regular physician and two full courses of lectures at the school. The instruction given to regular students was quite equivalent to what could be obtained elsewhere at that time.

In 1830 the degree of M.D. was conferred upon eleven, upon sixteen in 1831, and upon twenty-eight in 1832.

Opposition, however, arose in Vermont to the connection of their school with the Maine college and in the next year it was again joined with Middlebury.

In August, 1827, it was voted:

That it is expedient to have a convenient Mechanick's Shop erected on the college lot, in which such students as are disposed, may employ themselves a small portion of the day in such work as may yield them some profit.

Rev. Daniel Merrill was appointed agent to secure the funds, and, appealing to the New England preference that students should "earn their own way," he collected several thousand dollars. The shops were built. Tools and material were provided, but the account books of the work shops show that whatever advantage there was, was wholly to the students. The college furnished everything but the labor and took the articles produced at a fixed price, regardless of market conditions. It was expected that all students who were not engaged in agriculture would work three hours daily in the shops. Already college land had been divided into plots on which students were supposed to raise vege-

tables for which the college steward was expected to pay them. After investigation by a committee, one was appointed as

college farmer and steward, and it shall be his duty in addition to the common duties of steward, to take under his immediate care and control all the land in Waterville pertaining to the college *not assigned to the officers of the college by the Prudential Committee* and shall fine the same and clear it and prepare it for the use of students, and that he shall furnish to all students of the college and members of the Grammar School so much land for cultivation as they shall be able to cultivate in proper order; that as a compensation for the services of farmer and steward he shall have the use of such land as above not tilled by the students and officers, and that the land tilled by the students shall be subject to pay the steward of one-fourth part of the produce.

A small building was to be erected "for affording to scholars who labor an opportunity to change their dress before and after work, and where the tools and working clothes of every student may be safely preserved when not in use."

It was also the duty of the steward "to take all the trouble of finding a market for produce" grown by the students.

A little later a special section was assigned to the Boardman Missionary Society on which they raised vegetables to provide missionary funds.

So, in agriculture and mechanic arts, some students kept the College constantly in debt to them after paying tuition, room rent and board. A sample of the opposite class, by a week's strenuous toil, earned fifty-six cents. The students in the shops made doors which found ready sale in the village, also boxes, chairs, and tables. They did a large amount of work for the academy and helped construct the chapel. They built in 1832 the large "Commons House," which until recently stood at the north end of the college campus.

A printing press was set up in 1835. A catalog of the Library, annual catalogs, and a considerable amount of job work issued from the college press.

In 1841, on the report of a committee that "the workshop is now, and for sometime past has been, a useless monument of

misjudged expenditures," the College, balancing its losses with its experience, closed the shops and its career as a teacher of the "Mechanick Arts."

Despite the increased teaching force students were not attracted. The class of '27 numbered 14; '28, 12; '29, 4; '30, 9. Desperate appeal was made to the churches, asking their aid, and a committee consisting of ex-Governor King, ex-Governor Parris, Hon. Nathan Weston, Rev. Daniel Merrill and Rev. Daniel Chessman made an address to the public generally.

The Theological Department was fading out. Perhaps to quicken the interest of the churches, the Trustees voted to make the Bible in the original languages a regular part of the curriculum. Dr. Chaplin was again made Professor of Divinity, but it was voted "that the Theological Department of this college shall be supported wholly and solely by funds arising from funds specifically subscribed for that purpose."

Professor George W. Keely began service in 1829 and became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in 1831. In the same year Calvin Newton, of Bellingham, Mass., was appointed to the chair of Mathematics.

In 1831 the College conferred the degree of LL.D. for the first time. The recipient was Judge Nathan Weston of Augusta.

An effort to raise \$2,000 for the College by subscription had practically failed on account of the indifference of the people generally and the lack of favor with which the school was held by the Baptist churches.

The Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, which had rendered important aid to the earlier classes and had constantly insisted on the support of the Theological Department, had transferred its work to the Maine branch of the Northern Baptist Education Society, which immediately requested that its students should be allowed to occupy rooms in college not needed for college students, and that they should be allowed all other privileges of the college. The officers of instruction were directed

in 1832 to devote a portion of time each Sabbath in term time to the instruction of students in Biblical literature.

Rev. Otis Briggs was sent out as agent and was obliged to write on the first page of his subscription book.

Nov. 20, 1832.

Subscriptions in favor of Waterville College obtained by Otis Briggs, their agent, and designed particularly to liquidate the pressing load of debt that now rests on the treasury, and if not speedily removed, will sink the College, it is feared, never to rise again.

He was obliged to add the agreement that if the Legislature should at any time change the charter of the College without the consent of the corporation, the subscriptions obtained should apply to the support of a Theological School in Maine, or if none should exist at that time they should be turned over to the recently established Theological Institution in Newton, Mass.

The Theological Department did not flourish. Dr. Chaplin resigned his Professorship of Theology and Rev. Henry K. Green, pastor of the Waterville church, was requested to take charge of such students as should seek theological instruction during the year, it being understood that the Maine branch of the Northern Baptist Education Society should give him compensation.

Going to college in Maine was not an easy task. James Upham wrote:

My first journey to Waterville (in 1831) was long before the era of railroads and was made in a "coaster" from a wharf in my native city, Salem, Mass. This mode of travel was not in itself very bad for a new experience, but when, on its repetition our sloop lay a week becalmed near the mouth of the Kennebec, it proved to have in it capabilities of tremendous tediousness, to say nothing of more untimely delay and more seasickness than was bargained for. Such voyages and the returns back and forth winters over some 200 miles of such roads as had no place in my boyhood's imagination, tete a tete in stage coaches with travellers whose tongues soon stiffened with the cold that stiffened their fingers, with drivers who warmed up inwardly at every bar we stopped at, and became very Jehus down the icy hills; rides till midnight, with an early start next morning — in one of these midnight rides

we were overturned and I still carry the scar of a long gash which laid the skull bare — these things, and the like, suggest that some of us who climbed the hill of Science in those days did not find all our difficulty in the climbing. Still, they are now like the shipwrecked mariner's experience, "very pleasant in the distant retrospect."

The Literary Fraternity was organized in 1824 and incorporated according to the laws of Maine in 1828. It was a debating society and also built up in course of time a library of considerable importance. Live topics were debated, for slavery in 1832 was decidedly a live topic. One night the question before the house was, "Ought the Government of the United States to use force to compel South Carolina to submit to its laws, provided all other means prove ineffectual?" Decided in the affirmative, twelve to seven. The next week the question decided in the affirmative was, "Ought Congress to interfere in the abolition of Slavery?" These debates, occurring just before July, 1833, may indicate something as to the spirit of the students.

The fatal year 1833 came. William Lloyd Garrison lectured in Waterville and the whole student body kindled with anti-slavery fire. A mass meeting on July 4, mid ringing shouts, adopted the Constitution of an Anti-Slavery Society of Waterville College, as follows:

PREAMBLE

Believing that all men are born free and equal, and possess certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that in no case consistently with reason, religion, and the immutable principles of justice, man can be the property of man; we, the subscribers do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, and to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION

Article I. This Society shall be called the Waterville College Anti-Slavery Society.

Article II. The object of this Society shall be to endeavor by all means sanctioned by law, humanity, and religion, to effect the abolition of Slavery in the United States; to improve the character and condition of the free people of color, to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their situ-

ation and rights and obtain for them in this their native land, equal civil and political rights and privileges with the whites.

Article III. Any person who is a member of the College may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying annually to the Treasurer twenty-five cents.

Innocent enough would seem the above constitution, and the toasts were all drunk in cold water. But the enthusiasm was abundant. At the opposite end of the campus the President heard the uproar and was deeply disturbed. Next day at chapel he censured the students in very severe terms, saying that the noises were like "the braying of wild asses" and that he feared that some were excited by wine. The students were indignant, sprang to their feet and demanded that the President should withdraw his words. They then left the chapel in a body. A week later President Chaplin read a carefully prepared address more bitter than his extemporary word. He impugned especially the character of the United Brethren, a society of theological students "who acted so inconsistently with their profession, and so unexpectedly when, within a very short time they had been holding religious meetings in China and Oakland."

The students immediately sent to the Faculty the following address:

STUDENTS PETITION, 1833

To the Faculty of Waterville College:

Gentlemen,

Whereas in the address to which we listened on Saturday last we find that we were injured, individually and collectively, that our proceedings on the evening of the Fourth of July were misrepresented and that the epithets which were applied to us were harsh, severe, and undeserved, we feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves as men, to request of you an explanation of the terms in which we were addressed, and also the sources of the information which gave rise to them.

We have learned from individuals who have conversed with members of the Faculty, that the Address was not intended merely to reprove us for our conduct on that evening, but also for certain misdemeanors for six months past. We did not understand the Address in this way. We supposed that it

related exclusively to the evening of the Fourth of July. If we are incorrect, we wish to be informed of it. But allowing that it did refer to all misconduct for the last six months, we do not consider that as a body, we are justly censured for the conduct of individuals, or in any way answerable therefor. We are willing on all occasions to receive reproof when guilty of violating the laws of the College, but we think that we have a right to expect that such reproof will come couched in at least respectful language.

We consider that our characters as students of this College, and as men, have been unjustly injured and we ask redress.

Those of us who were not present at the Celebration feel it due to ourselves to ask how far we are implicated in the Address, and what instances of misconduct were there referred to. We would also add, that we think that the interests of the College require that an explanation be made.

Waterville College, *July 17, 1833.*

O. A. DODGE	RICHARD COLBY	E. L. MAGOON
J. E. FARNAM	OLIVER EMERSON	ASA MILLETT
R. GIDDINGS	WM. LAMSON	OTIS H. MORRILL
WM. HOWE	A. L. BOUTELLE	R. F. POTTER
I. PILSBURY	S. B. PAGE	I. QUIMBY
WM. M. STRATTON	B. C. PIERCE	G. A. SARGENT
F. BARBER	J. STONE, JR.	F. A. WOODLEIGH
Z. BRADFORD		W. WEDGWOOD
H. SMITH DALE	J. UPHAM	Z. P. WENTWORTH
S. L. GOULD	B. WILLIAMS	J. S. WILEY
T. LEISHMAN	WM. MATTHEWS	WM. E. WORDING
S. ILSLEY	AMORIAH JOY	P. EVELETH
EDW. P. MCKOWN	C. H. BUTTERS	E. HUTCHINSON
CHAS. NICKERSON	CURTIS	F. CLARKE
A. W. POOLE	I. M. CUMMINGS	B. WEBB
LEM. PORTER, JR.	AUGUSTUS EVERETT	O. MILLETT
S. G. SARGENT	ERASTUS EVERETT	C. S. BUSWELL
	JONATHAN M. FORBUSH	
LORENZO B. ALLEN	WM. JENNEY	
JOSEPH C. LORING	AHIRA JONES	
HENRY P. BROWN	GEO. L. LEROW	

The President met this declaration with the statement that stern measures of discipline would be enforced. The President was heartily supported by Professors Conant and Chaplin. Professors Keeley and Newton favored a milder course.

The students were thoroughly aroused and sent in a "statement."

To the Faculty of Waterville College.

Sirs: We as a committee in behalf of the "United Brethren Society of Waterville College" convened this morning, do respectfully request your attention to the following paper:

After the meeting was called to order by the President, Bro. Emerson offered a prayer. The object of the meeting was then stated, viz. that we, considering that our character as professors of religion was injured, and our moral influence in a great measure counteracted by the pointed and discriminating address of the President, do feel that some explanations respecting the charges in that address are due to us.

It was then stated by an individual who had had an interview with one of the members of the Faculty that the design of the address was altogether misunderstood by the students and that it referred not particularly to the exercises of the evening of the 4th of July, but to noises occurring within the last six months. But from the language of the address "you are all probably aware, young Gentlemen, that the Faculty were very much displeased with the manner in which you spent the evening of the 4th of July" — from the manner in which you explained how the 4th of July should be spent — from the circumstances adduced as creating your surprise. That it occurred so soon after the death of a fellow student and what still more surprised you, that it should transpire within a week after some of us had attended meetings at China and West Waterville.

It was unanimously voted, 1st, That the Brethren understood the address has exclusive reference to the exercises of the 4th of July evening. 2nd, That two brethren from each of the classes be chosen as a committee to wait on the Government and request of them an immediate explanation of some parts of the address — To this one only objected.

WM. HOWE
O. A. DODGE
LEVI PORTER, JR.
Z. BRADFORD
Committee: J. STONE, JR.
WM. LAMSON
WM. E. WORDING
A. JONES

N.B. Thirty-eight members
were present

The Board of Trustees met July 30, 1833. President Chaplin presented his resignation and demanded an investigation. The Committee of Investigation, of which Governor King was Chairman, bore tribute to the way in which Dr. Chaplin and Professor Conant had discharged their offices, to their fidelity, ability, and zeal, and

that their exertions have been uniformly devoted to promote the prosperity and best interests of the college, and your committee would further add that they submit to the occurrence with regret which deprives the college of the services of gentlemen of so much experience and so peculiarly qualified to advance the cause of literature and promote, as we believe, the best interests of the college. Your committee further report, considering the extra services rendered by Dr. Chaplin, and the donations made by him in aid of the college, they consider it their duty to recommend to the Board to allow the late President \$1000 and that the Treasurer be directed to pay this sum to Dr. Chaplin, one-half in six months, one-half in twelve months, for that purpose.

Grieved, disappointed, distressed, President Chaplin left the school to which he had given fifteen of the best years of his life. He had secured the most of the money that had kept the College in action and had himself contributed more than \$2,000 to its funds.

Dr. James Upham, one of the signers of the ill-starred petition writes:

It is a pity that the students, justly incensed as they were, could not have realized that, in smiting the venerable president they were smiting their own father — the father, at least, of the college; the one man without whom the college would have had no existence; who had begotten it, cherished it and brought it up through the perils of childhood and youth with such toils, self-sacrifices and heartaches as are beyond the possibilities of the present generation adequately even to conceive; that they were striking down one of the most godly men of the age, who walked with God as closely as did Isaiah or Enoch; one who was as humble as he was great, and habitually suffered from a conviction of unfitness for the work, from which work he had fearfully shrunk at first, and which he had accepted only through the greater fear of displeasing God; who was eminent in scholarly worth, and must ever occupy a high place in the roll of distinguished educators and college founders. It is to our shame that we thus struck him.

The administration of President Chaplin was notable in the character of the men whom it trained. Of its theological students several became useful ministers and some missionary pioneers. To have trained either Boardman or Lovejoy would have been honor enough for one president. Eighty-four men were graduated by President Chaplin, of these 32 were lawyers, including Henry W. Paine, '30, an eminent leader of the Massachusetts bar; Isaac Redington, '27; Sumner S. Rawson, '28, of California; Moses L. Appleton, '30; Caleb Burbank, '30, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Stockton, Cal.; L. H. Chandler, '31, Consul, Matanzas, Cuba; W. B. S. Moor, '31, U. S. Senator; James Brooks, '28, proprietor of *The New York Express*, also representative of New York for six terms in U. S. Congress; A. G. Jewett, '26, Charge d'affairs, Peru; while many others held important political stations. Thomas Ward Merrill, '25, first missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, founded Kalamazoo College. Willard, '29, was representative of the Missionary Union in France for 21 years, afterward a missionary to the Ottawa Indians. Wood, '30, introduced the growing of sugar cane in the Hawaiian Islands. Among eminent teachers were Henry Paine, '23; J. O'B. Chaplin, '25; Jeremiah Chaplin, Jr., '28; Hosea Quimby, '32.

The ministers justified the faith of the founders of the college by giving to the churches wise leadership and to the communities served by them an intelligent and patriotic citizenship.

Dr. Chaplin re-entered the pastorate, serving three years at Rowley, Mass., and three at Willington, Conn. He died at Hanover, N. Y., May 7, 1841.

The following year the college erected in his memory a marble tablet with this inscription:

JEREMIAH CHAPLIN S. T. D.

HVJVSC ACAD AVCTORI ET ANN XII PRAES
VIRO ACERR INGENII PRIS, FILDEI ET, SANCTIT
VERECVNDIAEQ. CHRIST. IN PROFAVIS ACCVRATE
IN SACRIS MIRIFICE VERSATO. P. SOC
A. MDCCCXLII

CHAPTER IV

The Administrations of President Babcock, President Pattison and President Fay

A NEW prosperity seemed to dawn with the coming of President Babcock. No one but a man of faith, that is, an optimist raised to the nth power, would have undertaken the task. The students were all Baptists in one respect, namely: their belief in independency and the sacredness of their private opinion. Victorious in their recent rebellion, at the very Trustee meeting at which Dr. Babcock was elected, the students "respectfully solicited" the approval of their Anti-Slavery Society. Fearing that the Trustees would not go so far in the line of anti-slavery, and most college faculties in the North at that time would have been yet more conservative, the students brought in a petition for a Colonization Society. This petition expressed willingness to submit the constitution of their proposed society to the Faculty for approval.

Petition to the Trustees of Waterville College, Assembled Sept. 25, 1833.

We, the undersigned, being desirous that a Colonization Society be formed in Waterville College, do respectfully ask liberty from the Trustees to form the same. It being understood that our constitution be first submitted to the faculty for their approval.

Sept. 25, 1833.

JOSEPH C. LORING
I. CLARK
SILAS ILSLEY
A. W. POOLE
THOS. LEISHMANS
CARLETON PARKER
CHAS. NICKERSON

S. G. SARGENT
LEVI PORTER
ALLEN BARROWS
STEPHEN B. PAGE
A. G. BOUTELLE
B. OSGOOD PIERCE
B. WILLIAMS

WM. LAMSON
D. STONE, JR.
WILLIAM JENNEY
HALL ROBERTS
C. S. BUSWELL
J. G. DICKERSON
GEO. A. SARGENT

WM. SMITH, JR.	FRANKLIN SHAW	T. W. GOODNOW
WM. E. WORDING	PORTER S. BURBANK	W. L. EATON
OZIAS MILLETT	J. T. BURBANK	OBED B. WALKER
Z. WENTWORTH	J. M. ROCKWOOD	F. MERRIAM
P. EVELETH	L. L. SCAMMELL	H. NICHOLS

The College was \$18,000 in debt and could raise only two-thirds enough to pay its expenses. The Baptists, its nominal patrons, were openly condemning it because it was becoming less and less the theological seminary of their hopes. Not long before they had demanded that it give to those who would be ministers "appropriate instruction, either in the primary school, in the different classes or otherwise, as the circumstances of the young men may require, and the various other duties of the said officers will permit." (*Rec. of Trustees*, vol. I, p. 72.)

It is true that the Trustees raised the presidential salary to \$1,000 and "resolved that \$1,500 be appropriated for apparatus in Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy and Chemistry, and \$500 for increasing the Library," with the ominous condition "when \$12,000 shall have been obtained from the future sale of lands in the Penobscot township." (*Records*, vol. I, p. 119.)

Thus encouraged, we find the students petitioning as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of Waterville College:

As a committee of a portion of the students of this Institution, we respectfully request of you to grant us permission to exist as a society for the purpose of prosecuting to better advantage the study of the natural sciences — said Society to be called The Philosophical Society of Waterville College.

Per order of the Committee

appointed to petition the Trustees,

THOMAS H. PERRY, *Chairman*.

The new President, Rev. Rufus Babcock, was born in Colebrook, Conn., Sept. 18, 1798, his father being the Baptist pastor in that place. Graduated at Brown in 1817, he became a tutor at Columbian. He had a successful pastorate at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and another of seven years at Salem, Mass. President

Babcock showed himself a man of affairs and of contagious good humor and hopefulness. The students immediately became loyal. Encouraged by his word and example, the solicitors of money went out and secured it, and by the end of the first year the debt of the College was paid.

The students were won by kindly fellowship. In earlier days, at Harvard, the English language was prohibited on the campus—only the Latin could be used in addressing the President or a professor, and at Bowdoin and Waterville the student was expected to stand uncovered during any conversation with these officers, and even until they were out of sight. Such discipline was somewhat relaxed under President Babcock who showed himself promptly willing to grant all reasonable requests.

The Boardman Missionary Society was formed as the lineal descendant of the Philolathian Society and the United Brethren. The new society had the impulse of Boardman's career and the call of his death. It continued as the general religious society of the undergraduate and, merged in the Young Men's Christian Association, it continues the name.

The entire class of 1835 petitioned the Faculty and published the petition in pamphlet form, to omit all distinction of rank in the Commencement parts. In ponderous phrase, they proved that the usual practice was unjust, unwise, "the means of shortening the lives of hundreds who might have been eminently useful in the literary world by inducing them to tax their powers far beyond what they were able to bear." "It appealed to impure motive, strengthened unhallowed passions, was really unscriptural" in spite of appearances to the contrary, etc.—for five pages. One piece of pure democracy appears: "We believe there is too great an equality amongst us to admit any important distinctions." But the Faculty "voted to indefinitely postpone."

President Babcock received the thanks of the Trustees for his successful endeavor to secure scholarships, the funds thus provided making it possible in 1836 to erect the long desired chapel

and recitation rooms. The Building Committee were Messrs. Boutelle, Babcock, Paine, Gilman, Shepherd and Stackpole. Champlin Hall was thus built, its architect being Mr. Thomas N. Walter of Philadelphia, the architect of the Capitol building at Washington. The recitation rooms were in the basement (and it is hard to reconcile the statements made by honorable men when those rooms were opened, with those made by like honorable men when they were finally closed in 1868). The chapel was above, and above it the Library and Apparatus Rooms. Above all was a lofty tower. The increased prosperity of the College enabled the Trustees to contract with the owners for gallery pews in the Baptist Meeting House for the accommodation of fifty students, and to pay therefor the sum of \$50.

The degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. Francis Cox of London and Rev. James Hoby of Birmingham, England, a deputation from the English Baptists to visit their brethren in the United States. Dr. Cox participated in the Commencement exercises and spoke with appreciation of Waterville at

"Ticonick Falls," the head of boat navigation, where several manufacturies have themselves originated a considerable village. The pleasing and retired aspect of the whole locality and its position with regard to the state of Maine in general, adapts it to a great public institution of learning, and I was gratified to find the sympathies of every class in the community enlisted in this object. They have not waited for a long revolution of time, the clearance of the county and the progress of refinement, before attempting a literary establishment; but have, with the zeal of Americans, and the discernment of legislators, patriots, and philosophers, commenced at once the refining process, the oral melioration of their noble State in the provision of a storehouse of knowledge for her rising sons.

Amazed, but approving, Dr. Cox visited the college workshops. He prophesied a brilliant future for the college and other institutions of learning in the western world.

Happily, here it is a rivalry and not a resistance. We ought to cherish and not frown upon their youthful vigor. They are our sons after all, and even if they surpass, they will throw reflected lustre on their venerable sire. Let Britain discourage the poisonous infusions of prejudice that discolor

and debase our periodical literature and learn for the *second* time that hatred is feebleness and union is strength.

A petition for a second literary society, Erosophian Adelphi, chartered March 28, 1836, was granted by the Trustees. Its constitution and by-laws show the rather solemn way in which the students took their intellectual recreation. But in every age the questions proposed for college debate have had a solemn sound.

The salary list of the period is suggestive. President Babcock, \$1,000; Professor Keeley, \$750; Professor Newton, \$650; Professor Barnes, \$600; Tutor Randall, \$400; Rev. S. F. Smith, pastor Baptist Church (teacher Modern Languages), \$125; Dr. Holmes, Chemical Lecturer, \$225. And whoever reads the curriculum is convinced that these salaries were not earned without effort.

Rev. Samuel F. Smith, Teacher of Modern Languages, was soon to become famous as the author of "America" and of hymns that to this day voice the worship and the missionary spirit of the church. He was a good teacher, an ardent evangelist, and an upright citizen. Surely the college served the town, and possibly its own interests, when, under the vigorous campaigning of Professor Smith, it changed from licensing twenty-four saloons to a vote for no license!

Rev. Mr. Choules, who was about to visit England, was authorized to spend \$700 on books and other items of interest "on condition that he should secure at least \$1,200 worth." He was successful, bringing back a value of more than \$1,500. He secured from the British government a set of the folio volumes of the Records Commission, and the publications of the Royal Observatory. Their popularity among the students is not matter of record. English friends contributed nearly 1,500 volumes.

The Library has had its own history. It has always shared the adversity of the College but not always has it been invited to sit at the table of its prosperity. A catalog of the Library in 1835, printed at the College Press by E. H. Gray, covered less than 30

pages. Agriculture had 5 entries; Art 11; Biography 48; Chemistry 13; Ethics and Metaphysics 32; History 77; Theology and Sacred Literature 401. There is no record whether the taste of the students corresponded to that of the donors of the Library. In the catalog for 1845 the theological books are classified under four headings, Class 2—"Didactic and Controversal"—being far the largest.

President Babcock did his best to meet the demands for theological instruction. In February, 1836, he wrote to the "Maine Baptist Theological Association," meeting at Hallowell, February 24, as follows:

Ever since the organization of the present faculty of the college it has been the determination to form such a class entirely distinct from the college exercises, and they have only been delayed until the present time for want of materials. Such a class is now formed, and during the whole of the last term has been progressing in theological studies. This class is limited in its course to a single year. The plan of studies is as follows:

First term,—1, Antiquities and Geography of the Bible; 2, Ecclesiastical History; 3, Critical study of the Bible in the original languages and in the English version; 4, careful attention to composition and elocution every week.

Second term,—5, Principles of Biblical Interpretation; 6, Christian Theology.

Third term,—6 (continued) at least 50 written exercises on doctrines and duties, criticised; 7, Pastoral and pulpit duties; 8, Composition and delivery of sermons. No charge is made for tuition in the theological class. Three of the professors are employed in this instruction.

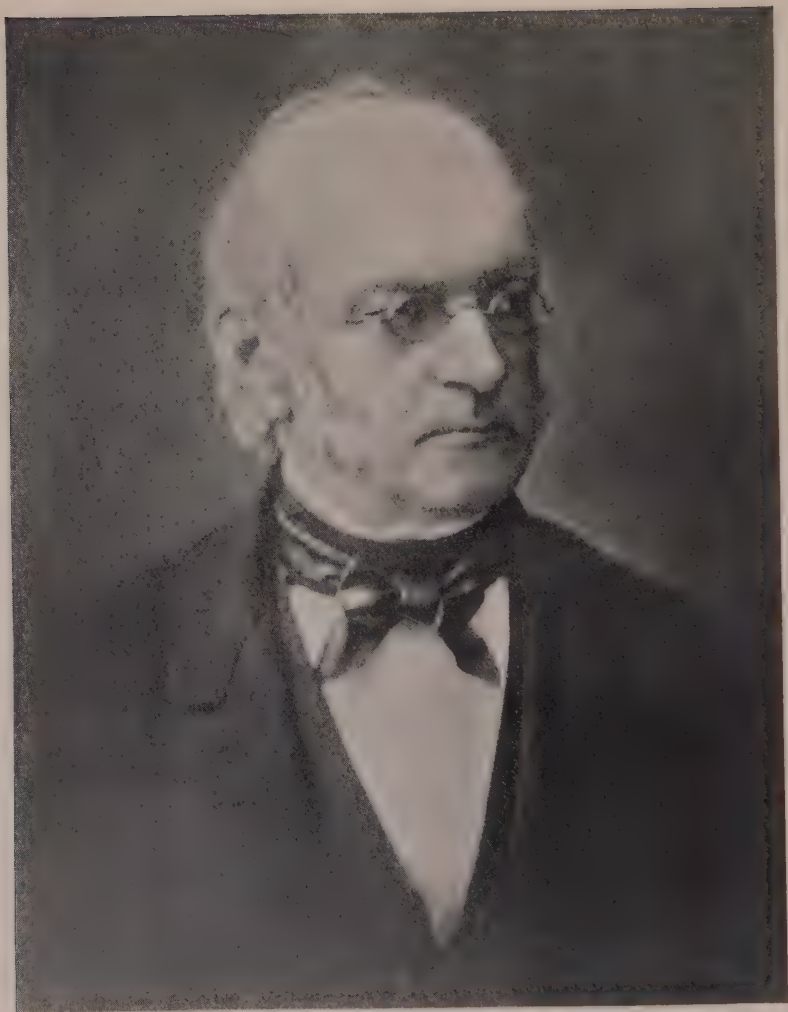
August 1, 1836, President Babcock, on account of a pulmonary attack, resigned his office. The resignation being imperative, was accepted with very sincere expressions of regret and appreciation of his very important service. With the partial restoration of his health, Dr. Babcock occupied high positions in the denomination, was President of the American Baptist Publication Society, Secretary of the Bible Society, and Editor of the "Baptist Memorial." He visited Colby at the dedication of Memorial Hall, and died in Salem, May 4, 1875.

Robert Everett Pattison, who had served as tutor in Mathematics, 1828-29, was immediately elected to the Presidency. He was a native of Vermont and son of a Baptist minister, like both of his predecessors, and was born in Benson, August 19, 1800. Graduated at Amherst College, he was pastor of the historic First Baptist Church in Providence when called to Waterville. His strong Christian character, his teaching ability, and his enthusiasm, immediately won and inspired the students. The character of the intellectual work of the College appeared in a remarkable list of graduates.

Efforts were made to continue theological instruction, but there was little response. Indeed, in 1838 the Thomaston Theological Institution was opened at Thomaston, Maine, with Professor Calvin Newton, who had just completed his work at Waterville, as Professor of Hebrew and Theology, and Lorenzo B. Allen, Waterville, '35, in charge of the Preparatory Department. Later James Upham, another college man, was secured. These excellent men attempted an impossible task. The Baptist problem was not to multiply ministers partially trained and with a smattering of theology. It was to secure men thoroughly prepared for the intellectual, religious, and social leadership in their communities — men who should be qualified to treat the vital questions that arose in a vital way, and in this work Waterville College was quietly performing a leading part. It was furnishing

Professor Newton, of the Thomaston institution, which in 1838-39, bore the names of nineteen students — three in the full course, eight in the "limited" and eight in the preparatory, writes to Professor Upham, February 27, 1840.

Poor Waterville College! I am sincerely sorry for it. I hope it may yet be revived in some shape but the question is very uncertain. It appears to be in quick consumption. Possibly, however, some effectual medical aid may be applied. They feel quite badly that the friends of the state are more favorable to our institution than they are to theirs, but you know something of the cause. They are now trying hard to get us back, with the hope that it will save them, but we like here too well. The importance of our institution seems to have become deeply fixed in the minds of a large proportion of our population, say seven-eighths in the state, and they seem determined to rally around it and sustain it. The public pulse has been so thoroughly examined that we should have no essential fear to go ahead according to our wishes were it not that Waterville College, after having fought against a theological institution for several years, have at length in their extremity, turned round and made a formal request that we would remove to Waterville and become a part of the College.



PROF. GEORGE W. KEELY, LL.D.

more and better ministers than any distinctly theological school could have done. It was furnishing a background for church success and social progress. It was training teachers who, by their eminence in Christian character, exerted an influence that no pulpit could surpass.

After four years the Thomaston school was merged with the New Hampton institution in New Hampshire, and even there the catalog of the institution says "that the effort to secure the support of the Maine churches met with a very inoperative approval."

Dr. Pattison's administration proved that something more than strong leadership, brilliant teaching, and an enthusiastic student body were necessary to the success of the College. The subscription of \$10,000 completed a few years before had been absorbed in payment of debts; the Argyle land was all sold; the Legislature was still deaf to appeal from Waterville. The Baptists now had a theological institution of their own at Thomaston; the country was involved in general financial uncertainty, with local panics. President Pattison saw clearly that the College could not go on unless radical measures should procure relief. The Prudential Committee recommended the sale of all the real estate held by the College in Waterville, except the campus, in order to pay the debts, but this would have been inadequate and would leave no funds for carrying forward the work. President Pattison and some of the professors therefore resigned. It seemed inevitable that instruction would cease and the student body be scattered.

Professor George W. Keely, however, proved himself the man of the hour. He besought the professors to hold on until one more effort could be made, and his indomitable spirit mastered the situation. With Stephen Stark,* a prominent lawyer, Professor

*MR. STARK'S REPORT

To the Trustees of Waterville College:

Agreeably to my contract with the Prudential Committee last April, I have spent my time

Keely undertook to arouse Waterville to the fact that the College which had been her glory was beating to pieces upon the financial rocks. The professors subscribed in a way that, in view of their salaries, was absolutely heartbreaking. The citizens responded. Over \$10,000 was subscribed in Waterville. A general

in visiting different places in this state for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions in aid of the college and have obtained seventeen thousand dollars from the following towns: Bloomfield, Winslow, China, Augusta, Hallowell, Bowdoinham, Richmond, Topsham, Brunswick, Bath, Woolwich, Nobleborough, Waldoboro, Warren, Thomaston, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport, Bluehill, Ellsworth, Bangor, Freeport, North Yarmouth, Portland, Saco, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells and South Berwick.

The Rev. Mr. Drinkwater, the other agent, has obtained two thousand dollars from the following towns: New Sharon, Readfield, Mt. Vernon, Vienna, Winthrop, Wayne, Green, Leeds, Monmouth, Norridgewock, Cornville, Livermore, Peru, Buckfield, Sidney, St. Albans and Fayette.

The Rev. Mr. Gillpatrick has obtained upon a subscription paper left with him eight hundred and seventy-two dollars in Penobscot, Orland, Castine, Brooksville, Sedgwick and Surry. Mr. Barrows of Ellsworth engaged to visit several towns in his vicinity but has made no return; when I last heard from him he had obtained from four to five hundred dollars. Mr. Gillpatrick thinks he has obtained at least one thousand dollars by this time, calling it only five hundred dollars we have now obtained out of Waterville, twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars. Added to the Waterville subscription will make thirty thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

From what has been done you will be able to judge of the prospect of success. I have been almost afraid to say that the prospect is encouraging lest it should diminish the zeal of some who would think the crisis over. But it is plain that enlightened friends will see that the work is not done, till it is finished.

I think, however, that if all the friends will pull strongly and keep pulling, the college may be set up again.

S. STARK.

The character of the subscriptions, I think, generally good. I have made it a rule not to apply to anyone for a subscription unless I had a reasonable belief he would be able to pay his subscription.

S. S.

Waterville Subscriptions	\$10,300
S. Stark, Subscriptions	17,000
Rev. A. Drinkwater, Subscriptions	2,000
Rev. J. Gillpatrick, Subscriptions	872
Rev. A. Barrows, Subscriptions	500
	<hr/>
	\$30,672
A. Barrows	615
	<hr/>
	\$31,287

subscription of \$50,000 was authorized. The professors took the field to canvass for it, and after long labor it was secured. Professor Keely was, as usual, made acting President. The Trustees did not dare elect a President until financial conditions would assure the permanency of the College.

At the meeting of the Board in 1841 the Academy [Coburn] was transferred to its own Board of Trustees. Wholly occupied by its own difficulties the College had allowed the academy to close for the years 1839-40. If the College was to live, it was of first importance that the Academy should continue its support.

On the recommendation of ex-President Babcock, Mr. Eliphaz Fay of New York was elected President, August 10, 1841. James T. Champlin of Portland was elected to the Professorship of Languages.

Mr. Fay was a graduate of Brown, a lawyer, but at the time of his election, Principal of Duchess Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York. He was not a man for such an exigency and resigned in 1843.

During the ten years since the resignation of President Chaplin the College had had three presidents and an acting president. Heroic efforts had been made and hopeless and final defeat had been averted. What had been the product of these years? Only a few names can be mentioned. Lorenzo B. Allen, '35, teacher, pastor, President of Burlington University, Iowa; William Matthews, '35, brilliant essayist, Professor of Rhetoric, University of Chicago, author of many books, of which "Getting On In The World" is perhaps the most famous. Others in his list are "The Great Conversers," "Words, Their Use and Abuse," "Hours with Men and Books," "Oratory and Orators," and many more. By his books he encouraged, inspired, and guided many thousands of the best young people of his time. Among the prominent preachers were Dr. S. L. Caldwell, one of the great preachers of the denomination (at the jubilee of the Missionary Union his sermon was one of the greatest examples of American pulpit

eloquence and prophetic fire) ; Dr. George W. Bosworth, ten years pastor in Portland, Trustee of the College from '65 until his death, and ever wise and laborious for its interests, Secretary for many years of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. Among the lawyers were Stephen Coburn of Skowhegan, member of Congress, in whose honor and memory Abner Coburn built the stately school building for Coburn Institute, and whose family have been its loyal supporters ; William E. Wording of Dakota, eminent in service to his adopted state, loyal and generous to his college, his memorial is in Wording Hall, Ricker Institute, erected by Catherine E. Wording, his widow ; Jonathan G. Dickerson, successful in many lines of political service and eminent as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, 1862-68 ; Dr. Edward H. Gray, pastor in Washington during the Rebellion and Chaplain of the United States Senate ; Moses M. Smart, President of the Free Will Baptist School at Parsonsfield and maintaining his connection with it in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Whitestone, N. Y. ; E. L. Getchell, Waterville banker and Treasurer of the College for thirty years, from '51 to '81.

The teaching was of a high order that trained such teachers as John B. Foster and Moses Lyford, whose lifelong service on the faculty of their Alma Mater increased both her fame and her influence. Dr. Joseph Ricker, '39, found his life work in the secretaryship of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention. He inspired confidence and gathered about him a group of strong men, like Abner Coburn of Skowhegan, Byron Greenough of Portland, Moses Giddings, Arad Thompson, and Chapin Humphrey of Bangor and many others who not only made possible the success of the Convention, but became large benefactors of the College.

General Benjamin F. Butler, '38, said he came to college because he had made up his mind to have a college course, and although the faculty sometimes leaned to the contrary opinion, he prevailed. In the workshop he made chairs, for which furni-

ture he never had much use, with astonishing rapidity and financial profit. He trained his memory so that he never forgot anything, and when a wondering associate of the Massachusetts Bar asked him how he could conduct a complicated case without notes or memoranda, he said he learned it at a little college down in Maine. Enlisting in the army he rose to the rank of Major General, U. S. Volunteers. Red tape never even embarrassed him, and his phrase "contraband of war" solved some perplexing problems in dealing with the erstwhile slaves. His administration of his military department is held up as an example of efficiency, and by others has been condemned up to the limit of the language. He was a member of Congress from Massachusetts for five terms and Governor of that state in 1883.

George Knox, '40, Chaplain in the army, adored by his regiment, gave his life for the Union.

Dr. Oakman S. Stearns, familiarly known as Ka Mets by a generation of theologues on Newton Hill, valiantly tried to make Hebrew a spoken language.

Two great teachers must close this very incomplete record of the men of '33 to '43. James Hobbs Hanson, '42, made the College Academy, now Coburn Institute, known and honored throughout all the eastern and central states. He was the author of Greek and Latin textbooks that came to be largely used throughout the country, but it was as a teacher that he won pre-eminence, and as a teacher of those who became great teachers themselves his influence was both a potent and permanent force in the educational development of the nation. He was quite will-

Prof. A. L. Lane, for many years associate of Dr. Hanson in the Institute said concerning him "He was always ready to give to any pupil the utmost assistance in his power. He taught regularly for forty weeks every year, and if you called at his house in vacation you would be likely to find him hearing the recitations of students making up lost work, or catching up with the regular classes. As his work overflowed from term time into vacation, so the periods of recitation almost invariably overran the allotted hour. He found it impossible to do as much as he wished for his classes without keeping them fifteen or twenty minutes over the hour. He found it hard to close the school at any fixed time and very rarely closed promptly at the appointed time."

ing that a student should work up to the limit of his powers, and taught him how to make that work effectual, and finally, a delight. Eminent men in Congress, at the Bar, at the desk of the teacher, and in the pulpit of the minister, have given first credit for their success to Dr. Hanson and his remarkable training.

It is given to few men to found really great institutions — some establish personal fortunes, share with others in public movements, are more or less useful, but to found a great university and to determine the character of its widening influence and its permanent power, is a different thing. Martin Brewer Anderson, after graduation at Waterville in 1840, gave ten years' teaching to the College, a short time to editorship in New York, and a life work to the University of Rochester. Its first President, he saw its opportunity, how great it must be, and what men it must produce in order to meet that opportunity. There was something elemental and rugged about President Anderson, with a keen perception of the great things that lie a little outside or above the ordinary mental vision. He became the inspiration to faculty, students and public. The recent remarkable developments of the University, and the millions that are placing it in the first line of the great endowed institutions of the country, and the quality of the service rendered to the world — all are in line with the plan and foresight of Martin Brewer Anderson. The University of Rochester is the splendid embodiment of the ideal born in the soul of the great President who was one of the gifts of little Waterville College to the world. What seemed her death agonies were only birth pangs after all.



MARTIN B. ANDERSON



DELTA KAPPA EPSILON HOUSE

CHAPTER V

The Administration of President Sheldon

AT the Board meeting of 1843 the Trustees, having accepted the resignation of President Fay, immediately elected Rev. David N. Sheldon of Waterville to the Presidency. Mr. Sheldon was a graduate of Williams College in the class of 1830, had spent four years in France, and was proficient in the French and the German languages. As a result of special effort, the financial situation became easier, the curriculum was enlarged and a faculty of exceptional strength included President Sheldon, George W. Keely, Justin R. Loomis, James T. Champlin and Martin B. Anderson.

The veteran Trustees, Timothy Boutelle, Chief Justice Weston, ex-Governor King, Nathaniel Gilman and James Stackpole, were still in active service. Eleazer Coburn had died and Abner Coburn of Skowhegan took his place. Librarian Champlin began to evidence the faith that was in him by an effort to raise \$10,000 for the Library.

Delta Kappa Epsilon

The year 1845 to many graduates of the College is memorable because in it was established the first Greek Letter Society, the Xi Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon. There was suspicion at first as to what college students, bound together by oaths of secrecy, planning together their own projects, standing together in mutual defense, as a unit attacking their rivals, an obnoxious professor, or even the college—the very idea was redolent of danger. In this college these suspicions soon were allayed. The D.K.E. fraternity has continued its work to the present, with

increasing strength. It has numbered in its ranks some of the ablest and most successful graduates of the College. According to their testimony it supplied them while at college with some of the richest elements of college life. For some years this fraternity had public exercises at Commencement, with an oration and poem. Fraternity opinion, however, soon dispensed with this observance and gave more and more attention to the fraternity reunion held by each on some night of Commencement week. These gatherings have done much to renew old fellowships, roll the years off the old grads, give the undergraduates a new sense of what fraternity life may mean, and bind them in a closer union with the graduate body. The eminent graduate at a fraternity reunion speaks with an appeal and a challenge that the regular college officer rarely attains. The graduate of many years, back for Commencement, finds himself at home only in the reunion of his fraternity, but there finds his pulses so much quickened, that he determines to return next year.

Zeta Psi

Established in 1850, has had a similar history. Indeed, the older fraternities, and the later as well — each is in the habit of proving to its own satisfaction and to the amazement of the Freshman, that IT is the best and practically only real fraternity in the College! It would be possible to give long lists of men whose service to the College, to the state, and to the world, has been of utmost value, but these names are spoken proudly and with reverence at fraternity reunions, and on Chapter House walls the somewhat grotesque pictures of the boys who went out to conquer the world are gleefully scrutinized by the men who have done it. The Scripture passage advises to put one thing over against another, but that does not apply to writing the history of fraternities in a New England college!

Only generalities can be spoken and tribute be paid to those



Phi Delta Theta House

names in which, forsooth, they all excel but not in the view of the zealous partisan.

Meanwhile, it is apparent that the fraternities develop the fellowships and friendships which prove half the value of a college course, and sometimes more than half of the value of life. They stimulate and help their members to maintain the honor and the reputation of the fraternity. In colleges of the usual order to which the students come from practically the same plane of society, they do not introduce a system of caste. The desperate battles in college politics in which they engage have few fatalities—they serve as an intellectual and social gymnastic or football that may prove valuable in the real contests just ahead. When fraternity politics get shady, they soon spread the gloom of defeat over the athletic field and the students much prefer to have the pennant there.

The fraternities in the order of their establishment are Delta Kappa Epsilon, Xi Chapter, established in 1845; Zeta Psi, Chi Chapter, established in 1850; Delta Upsilon, established in 1852; Phi Delta Theta, established in 1884; Alpha Tau Omega, established in 1889; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Alpha, 1922.

One of the many distinguished services rendered by Professor J. William Black was in his helping to organize the Beta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Colby and his work as Secretary for twenty-five years. Established in the college of William and Mary, December 5, 1776, this Society has been the leading society of scholars in the colleges that have been fortunate enough to secure Chapters. The Colby Chapter was granted by the Triennial Council in Saratoga, September 11, 1895. Only one-fourth the number of graduates in any year can be elected to this Society and no one whose rank falls below eighty-eight is eligible. The College rolls were scanned and past graduates were elected. At the close of Professor Black's service in 1921 the total membership was 456, and 91 others had died since the organization of the Society.

The Presidents of the Society have been as follows :

1896-97	Pres. Nathaniel Butler, D.D., '73
1897-98	Pres. Nathaniel Butler, D.D., '73
1898-99	Pres. Nathaniel Butler, D.D., '73
1899-00	Rev. George D. B. Pepper, D.D.
1900-01	Hon. Edwin F. Lyford, A.M.
1901-02	Hon. Edwin F. Lyford, A.M.
1902-03	Prof. Asa L. Lane, A.M.
1903-04	Francis Snow Hesseltine, LL.D.
1904-05	Major-General Henry Clay Merriam, LL.D., '64
1905-06	Hon. Richard Cutts Shannon, LL.D., '62
1906-07	Rev. George Mellen Prentiss King, D.D., '57
1907-08	Hon. Simon S. Brown, A.M., '58
1908-09	Hon. Asher C. Hinds, LL.D., '83
1909-10	Augustus D. Small, A.M., '65
1910-11	Wilford G. Chapman, '83
1911-12	J. Colby Bassett, A.M., '95
1912-13	Henry W. Dunn, A.M., '96
1913-14	George W. Hanson, '83
1914-15	Charles Phillips Chipman, '06
1915-16	Charles Phillips Chipman, '06
1916-17	Charles F. Warner, Sc.D., '79
1917-18	Rev. Woodman Bradbury, D.D., '87
1918-19	Prof. Julian D. Taylor, LL.D., '68
1919-20	Prof. Julian D. Taylor, LL.D., '68
1920-21	Charles Frederic Taft Seaverns, '01
1921-22	Franklin W. Johnson, L.H.D., '91
1922-23	Dana W. Hall, '90
1923-24	Fred F. Lawrence, '00
1924-25	Dean Nettie M. Runnals, '08

The literary exercises formerly conducted by the Erosophian Adelphi and the Literary Fraternity, with certain variations, are now the province of the fraternities, and the great world questions, and some that never get near enough to be called world questions, are treated with as little mercy as ever. Of late years the social functions given by the fraternities, with proper professional adornment, have been among the most brilliant and delightful of the year.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was the first to secure a fine Chapter House on College Avenue, which provides home, club rooms, and hall for the upper classmen of the fraternity. The Phi Delta Theta fraternity rents of the College the "Briggs House" adjoining the President's residence.

Zeta Psi, Delta Upsilon, Alpha Tau Omega, Lambda Chi Alpha and Alpha are domiciled in "The Bricks" on the College campus, which have been remodelled for Chapter purposes.

The usual experiences of a typical New England college in a typical New England town marked the presidency of Dr. Sheldon. The average number of graduates for the period was twelve, but the average number of those who entered but did not complete their course was thirteen. Many students sought the advantage that graduation from a larger college was supposed to give. Dartmouth was the favorite among such colleges.

College discipline was severe. In 1846 the professors reported:

The general attendance of the students upon both the literary and devotional exercises has been satisfactory. The order of the college has met with a few interruptions.

1. At the annual exhibition of the Senior class, 3 members of the Sophomore class, ———, ———, ———, were guilty of excessive drinking, for which they were reprimanded before the faculty.

2. 17 students went to Augusta, 2 to Readfield, without permission. When arraigned several promised they would not do it again and were excused. 4 would not promise — put on probation one term. 4 others refusing, put on probation a term and a half.

3. On July 4th a large proportion of the three lower classes absented themselves from the usual recitations. In addition to this, while the recitations were proceeding a company of nearly 20 students marched backwards and forwards from the North to the South College directly in front of the Recitation Rooms, ringing bells and blowing horns and other instruments in a way to distract greatly the order of college. Many also followed to their rooms the students who had been present at the recitations and made the like noises in the entries before the doors. These disturbances were continued in full view of several members of the Faculty.

"The Faculty felt called upon to put a stop to this riotous pro-

ceeding and with this view they promptly expelled two of the most prominent. This measure had the contemplated effect of restoring order in the college."

The Faculty and the students evidently had quite different ideas as to the proper method of celebrating the Fourth of July, but it may be noted that no recitation for the Fourth of July has been scheduled since the date above named!

Through all the earlier years of the history of the College discipline was administered according to rigid and somewhat narrow standards, thus causing the loss to the College of many men who afterward became useful private citizens or eminent public men. Many a letter like this was issued:

May 4, 1853.

Voted that the father of _____ be written to and requested to take his son from college, his connection with the college being useless to him and injurious to us.

In 1850, on the resignation of Martin B. Anderson, Samuel K. Smith was elected to his life work as Professor of Rhetoric and Logic. For several years he also served as Librarian.

1852 was another of the crisis years in the history of the College. Professor George W. Keely, after thirty-four years of wholly unusual labor, in which his splendid powers of mind and heart, and his yet more splendid common sense, were at the disposal of the College and were available for the humblest student, resigned. With him also Professor J. R. Loomis resigned and became the eminent President of Bucknell University. Then came the resignation of the President.

During the last years his theological opinions had undergone some change and he had no desire to add a theological strife to the other dangers of the College. His resignation, however, was by his own choice and he carried with him the high regard of the Trustees. Their laudatory resolutions and their "cordial well wishes for his future happiness and success in whatever sphere his eminent talents and admirable culture, as well as his amiable

and elevated character shall place him," made plain their regard.

Are we to consider as another instance of discipline that the Trustees amended a By-law of the Constitution so that it should read

And it shall be the duty of all members of the faculty to attend the Chapel service?

It should be remembered that morning prayers occurred at 5.45. One familiar with the habits of the day is at loss to understand how the morning recitation, which followed the prayers, could begin at 6.00!

An old graduate, in pensive vein, muses thus:

We missed on the morning of Commencement Day the old familiar tones of the chapel bell. It seems that this very useful appendage disappeared very mysteriously some weeks since. . . . very little has as yet been learned as to the facts, save that it was sent boxed to the President of Bowdoin College. On its arrival in Brunswick it by some means(?) fell into the hands of the students, since which time all attempts to recover it have been in vain.

That college bell! What a diversified fate has it experienced! How sadly might it speak of being ruthlessly rendered ropeless and tongueless—of being turned up and filled with water on January nights, whereby its utterance was very seriously impaired for a season. *Quaeque ipse*—we wouldn't be a college bell!

For a year after the departure of President Sheldon, Prof. James T. Champlin served as acting President. Dr. Robert E. Pattison was again called to the presidency. With such a president and such men as he had in the faculty, there was no question as to the educational standards, the spirit, and the efficiency of the College. He held both the veneration and the love of his students. He found, however, that the lack of money was again proving the root of all troubles. At a special meeting of the Trustees in January, 1855, it was agreed that another professorship must be established, more scholarships endowed, and the funds of the College be greatly enlarged. The increased number

of students brought for the first time the embarrassment of success. (*Records*, vol. II, p. 17.)

A special meeting was called December 18, 1855. The meeting seemed both strange and sad. One who for thirty years had rarely been absent and who had never failed in counsel, devotion, and material aid, was absent. Hon. Timothy Boutelle had died November 12, 1855. The following resolutions were spread upon the record:

Memorial of HON. T. BOUTELLE, LL.D., late member of this Board.

In 1821 when this Board was incorporated, Hon. Timothy Boutelle, LL.D., was one of its members and continued in this office till his decease Nov. 12, 1855, aged 78 years. While we leave it to the religious society with which he was connected to estimate his religious character, and to his political friends to care for his fame as a statesman, and to the members of the legal profession to set forth his abilities as a counsellor-at-law, and to the people of Waterville where he resided for more than half a century, to honor his virtues as a citizen, and while we know the memory of his worth as a husband and father must remain sacred to his sorrowing family, we feel it our duty and privilege to record our recollection of him as a wise and judicial friend of science and literature and as a firm and persevering friend of Waterville College. He appreciated mental culture and estimated its worth in all the degrees of its progress. He saw its importance in our growing country and was ready to labor and sacrifice for its advancement. He cultivated science as a pleasant and useful employment through life. He was a

The college had not lost the spirit of Lovejoy. In 1854 the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, was carried back by armed force from Boston into slavery. June 3 the following notice was posted on the trees along the streets of Waterville:

THE KNELL OF FREEDOM

The undersigned, not doubting the full sympathy of the citizens of Waterville in the fate of Burns, recently remanded into slavery, in the city of Boston, take the liberty of calling a public meeting in the town hall at 3.00 o'clock this afternoon to see if they will have the bells tolled in token of their sympathy, and also take any other measures in regard to the case.

J. T. CHAMPLIN

J. R. ELDEN

J. H. DRUMMOND

MOSES HANSCOM

T. BOUTELLE

F. KIMBALL

A most emphatic discussion was held. The bells were tolled for an hour, and an Association was formed that furnished lecturers of national repute during the next season.

progressive and wise scholar. He labored also to scatter what he gathered. The minds which he helped to cultivate are living memorials of the worth of his labors.

A. WILSON, *Chairman*.

A paper on the condition and needs of the College, prepared by Professor Champlin, was presented as a report of the Faculty. The recommendations were adopted and it was ordered that five hundred copies of the report should be printed and distributed among the friends of the College. The report showed that the resources of the College amounted to \$30,041.08 and a Library Fund of \$3,298.72.

The expenses of the College, though only \$5,000 annually, were constantly reducing the above meagre resources. The body of the report is taken up with the significance, character and method of college education. So ably and forcibly did it set forth the ideals of the best educators of the day that it left no doubt in the mind of any friend of the College as to who its next president would be. The importance of the classical studies and of cultural courses could not be stated better than they are in Professor Champlin's report. He supplements this, however, by the suggestion that on account of the location of the College, and the facilities offered by it, the state should be induced to establish such subsidiary schools and departments as the different industrial interests may demand, as normal and agricultural schools, etc.

The trustees, however, should themselves at once establish a course of lectures in theology here. The course should be from two to three months in length gratis and open to all who might desire to attend them. This, as we believe, would give the college a hold upon the people which it has never had. It would immediately raise up for it a host of firm friends and those of the right kind. Colleges have always had to rely chiefly upon the religious community for support. (p. 31.)

The record reads:

Voted that the Board listen to a paper prepared by the Faculty on the condition and wants of the college.

Josiah H. Drummond, '46, became a member of the Board in 1857, another lifelong trusteeship which became of inestimable value to the College. The same year President Pattison, on account of ill health, resigned. This time there was no interregnum. The Man of the Hour was present when it struck.

The paper was read by its author, Prof. J. T. Champlin, D.D., and accepted.

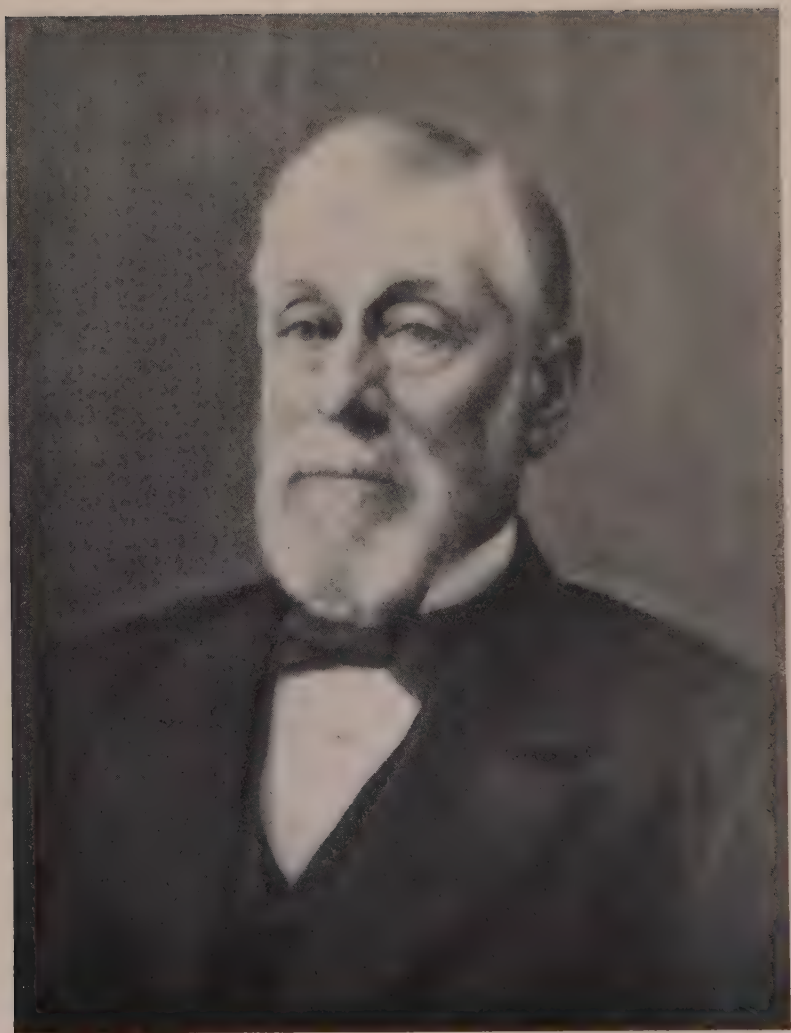
Voted to take up for consideration the recommendations of the paper separately.

After due deliberation it was voted that the time has come for making a vigorous effort to increase the funds and efficiency of Waterville College.

Voted that the Prudential Committee be directed, as soon as practicable, to take measures to open a subscription to the funds of the college, one-third of which shall be payable in six months from the time of subscribing, one-third when the subscription shall have reached the sum of \$40,000.00, and the remaining third when the subscription shall have reached the sum of \$60,000.00, provided that it shall be brought up to that sum within two years from the next annual commencement of the college (August 14, 1856).

Voted that as soon as the sum of \$50,000.00 clear of all expenses shall have been paid into the treasury of the college from the avails of said subscription, from that time room rent in college shall be remitted to all worthy candidates for the Christian ministry who shall desire the same, and \$1,000.00 shall be annually appropriated from the funds of the college, which may be drawn upon for maintaining in connection with the institution a course of theological lectures.

Voted that the lecturers in this course, when established, shall be appointed and the details of the department be arranged by a committee of three from the Trustees of the college in connection with a committee of the same number appointed by the Maine Baptist Convention.



JAMES T. CHAMPLIN, LL.D.
President, 1857-1873

CHAPTER VI

The Administration of President Champlin

The Civil War

ON the resignation of President Pattison, Prof. James Tift Champlin was elected President. A farmer's boy, son of John and Martha Champlin, he was born in Colchester, Conn., June 9, 1811, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Lebanon, Conn. His career at Brown was largely influenced by President Wayland, then in the first rush of his great career. After a tutorship at Brown he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Portland, Maine, where he had three years of service and success. Because of a trouble in the throat, which made continued public speaking difficult, he resigned his office and became professor of ancient languages in Waterville College in 1841. The crisis of the College was just passing. In an unusual degree it devolved upon the professors to prove whether it had a right to live. Desiring a better textbook for his classes, Professor Champlin prepared and published in 1843 his "Demos-thenes On The Crown." This was immediately adopted by the leading colleges of the country and remained in popular use for more than thirty years.

His masterly report on college education, as well as his inaugural, showed his fitness for his task. He came to it without illusions. He said:

Knowing full well the history and condition of the college, I do not regard the office as a sinecure. Following a succession of able and learned men, and entering upon my duties at an important crisis in the history of the Institution, I see nothing but labor and responsibility before me, and in these indeed, I find my chief incitement. Whatever may be the illusions of youth in this matter, one at length learns that labor is less irksome than leisure and responsibility more inspiring than a state of easy, quiet security.

On the election of President Champlin, John B. Foster of Portland was elected to the chair of "Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures." As one has remarked, "a professor's chair in a New England college was frequently a settee."

One of the first acts of President Champlin was to start a campaign to enlarge the resources of the College. In 1857 Waterville College had only three buildings, in bad repair, and an endowment fund of less than \$15,000. The land granted by Massachusetts had all been sold. Appeal was made to the Legislature of Maine and by Resolve approved March 9, 1861, the State Land Agent was "directed to convey to the trustees of Waterville College two half-townships of land of average quality to be selected by him, and to be applied by said trustees for the benefit of said college, provided however that said land shall revert to the state unless there be subscribed and paid into the funds of said college by private subscription the sum of \$20,000 by the first day of April, 1862."

In 1859 an arrangement was made with Brown University to place Rev. H. T. Love of New York in the field to raise money for the two institutions. This year terminated the trusteeship of Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America" and first teacher of modern languages in the College. Nathaniel Gilman, also trustee and loyal friend of the College since its founding, died in '59.

The catalog for 1859 showed 86 students; in '60, 117; in '61, 122. Then came the Civil War. Such men as the students of Waterville College were, were stirred to the very depths of their being, and honor, faith and patriotism compelled devotion even unto death. They could not study when it seemed to them the last page of their country's history was being turned by impious hands. Rev. George B. Ilsley, D.D., '63, writes that the news of the fall of Sumter arrived on Sunday, but as he was preaching at Oakland he did not hear it until Monday.

That very afternoon the students began to drill on the campus, and sing

patriotic songs as they had never sung them before. Then they hired a band and began to parade the streets. They enlisted at the first opportunity and 40 of them went down on the stern-wheel steamboat to Augusta and took boat for Portland. The recruiting station was the most popular place in town. Richard Cutts Shannon was a brave leader among the college boys. Colonel Hesseltine was one of the most enthusiastic. I might mention the names of Gifford, Stearns, Stevens, Hamlin, and others. As the news came and the days passed the feeling grew stronger and stronger, so that at the end of two weeks it was necessary to close the college term earlier than usual for the long summer vacation. My class of '63, which entered over 50, went down to only 8 at graduation.

Of the same period Colonel Shannon writes :

The Stanwood, Pinehurst, N. C.

REV. EDWIN C. WHITTEMORE, D.D.,
Waterville, Me.

My dear Dr. Whittemore:

You ask me to give you some account of what occurred at College during the spring of 1861, just before the breaking out of the Civil War. My recollections of that exciting period are still quite clear and distinct.

During the preceding winter months I was teaching school at Atkinson, Me., and had as my companion and room mate, William S. Knowlton, a brother student of the class of 1864 who was also teaching a school in the same place. So fully occupied was I with my duties that I paid little or no attention to political events then happening in the country. But after closing my school and returning to Waterville, just before the opening of the Spring term, on February 13, I found so much political excitement among the town people as well as among the students, that I began to give the subject attention, and especially so after a letter was received from a relative residing in Texas, telling of the hostile attitude of the people there on account of the election of President Lincoln. They had run up the "Lone Star" flag and soldiers were already recruiting and drilling, as though war was inevitable.

The papers too, were full of exciting news from the Southland. A provisional Government of the Confederacy was organized in January and Jefferson Davis who had been chosen President, declared in his speech of acceptance that if the Northerners presumed to make war upon the South, "they would smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel."

All this was stirring news for the students of Waterville College and when

at the end of February, it was learned that a train would soon arrive from the East with Vice President-elect Hamlin on board, going to Washington for the Inauguration on the 4th of March, we all assembled in the Railway Station to greet him; and, for the first time, were able to give some vent to our enthusiasm, by vigorously applauding the brief but inspiring addresses of the Vice President-elect and Senator Lot M. Morrill who accompanied him.

One day Professor Smith, who doubtless felt that the students should have an opportunity to express their views on the crisis, gave our class as the subject for the next week's composition, "The threatened Secession of the Southern States and the action our Government should take regarding it."

I well remember the day we assembled before the Professor and read our papers. All of them, of course, were full of patriotic sentiments and very generally followed the same line of thought. But there was one paper quite different from all the others which I particularly recall. It was very original in its ideas and very ironical and contemptuous in its tone. In substance it urged that the "Erring Sisters" should be allowed to depart if they wished. They would be sure to return and, like the Indians on our Western Reservations, would gladly accept the rations of food and tobacco served out to them.

By this time, as may well be imagined, study had become irksome, if not impossible, and especially so, considering the uninteresting character of the subjects prescribed by the curriculum; for it must be remembered that in those days the famous "Elective System" had not yet been adopted. To thoroughly understand the "Principles of Zoology" was undoubtedly a very important matter, but in view of the present aspect of public affairs some of us thought that the "Principles of Military Science" would be of more practical benefit.

Another subject we had to study was the "Mechanics of Fluids," but the Fluid that chiefly interested at this time was the Atlantic Ocean and how, in traversing it, our Government was to succeed in throwing supplies into Fort Sumpter. In Greek we were studying a Tragedy of Euripides; but what greater Tragedy could there be than the dismemberment of our glorious Union, now so openly threatened?

The excitement continued and reached its height in April when the news came of the firing on Sumpter and its surrender. This was the electric spark that set the whole North in a blaze. Now at last it was fully realized that our beloved Union was in danger and nothing but heroic sacrifice could save it from destruction.

Following this news came quickly the President's call for 75,000 volunteers, for the defense of the Capitol, and when, a few days later, there was a murderous assault by rebel sympathizers, on the 6th Mass. Regt. as it was marching through the streets of Baltimore, the excitement among the students knew no bounds. Books were thrown aside and soon the whole student body was out of control.

Finally as some of the students had already joined a Military Company then recruiting in the town and others were showing a disposition to follow their example, President Champlin deemed it advisable to bring the term to a close. It would have closed, in regular course, on the 8th of May. So, one day, towards the end of April, we were assembled in the old chapel, and after a brief but fervent address by our beloved President, we were dismissed to our homes, to consult our parents and friends before taking final action.

On May 10th, '61, I enlisted in a Company that was then being recruited at Portland, Me., by Mark H. Dunnell, a graduate of our College of the class of 1849. This Company became "Company H" of the 5th Maine Vols.

When our class entered College in 1859, it numbered just forty. Twenty-one entered the military service and twenty-six were graduated.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. C. SHANNON

Forever cherished in its history is

THE HONOR ROLL OF WATERVILLE COLLEGE IN THE CIVIL WAR

- 30 Nathaniel Hobbs Hubbard. (26-28.) Col. 26th Me. Vols.
- 38 B. F. Butler. Brig. Gen. Mass. Vols., 1861; Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols., 1861-65; Gov. Mass., 1883.
- 38 M. J. Kelley. Chaplain 6th Me. Vols., 1862-64; Chap. East. Nat. Home, Togus, 1869-70; Post Chap. U. S. Army, Oregon, Minn., and Dakota, 1870-79.
- 38 Nathaniel Gilman Rogers. Prin. of Waterville Acad. at 20. Clerk and purser on U. S. Ship. With army in Mexico in 1847 where he died. [Mexican War.]
- 38 F. S. Wiley. Chaplain 71st N. Y. Vols., 1862.
- 40 George Knox. Chaplain 1st Me. Vols., 1861; Chap. 10th Me. Vols., 1861-63; Chap. 29th Me. Vols., 1864. Died near Cedar Creek, Va., 1864.

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- 46 G. A. Wilbur. Surgeon 11th Me. Vols., '62; Surg. Provost Mar. Bd. 3d Dist. Me., '63-65; U. S. Examining Surg., '77-80.
- 47 S. L. Bowler. Agent Christian Commission, 1863-65.
- 49 M. H. Dunnell. Col. 5th Me. Vols., 1861.
- 49 E. F. Sanger. (45-48.) Surg. 6th Me. Vols., '61; Brigade Surg. Vols., '62; Med. Director, 19th Army Corps, '62-65; Bvt. Lt. Col. Vols., 1865. Med. Charge 40,000 prisoners, Elmira, N. Y.
- 49 Geo. M. Staples. Surg. 14th Iowa Vols., '61; Surg.-in-chief, Gen. C. F. Smith's Div. at Ft. Donelson, and of Gen. W. A. L. Wallace's Div. at Shiloh, '62; Med. Director 6th Div., 16th A. C., '63-64; Med. Director, Right Wing 16th A. C., 1864; Bvt. Lt. Col. Vols., '65.
- 50 L. A. Smith. Forced into Confed. Service, 1864. Drowned, 1864.
- 51 Wm. H. Tucker. (48-50.) Capt. in U. S. Army, 1861. Reported "missing."
- 52 E. H. Libby. 25th Me. Vols., '62-63; 32d Me. Vols., '64.
- 52 S. F. Neal. Surg. U. S. Vols., '64-65.
- 53 J. F. Baldwin. Ohio Vols.
- 53 Geo. Bradley. 2nd Lt. 8th Minn. Vols., '62; Maj. and Lt. Col. 7th Minn. Vols., '62-65. 16th Army Corps in Rebellion. Bvt. Col., 1865.
- 53 Geo. Bullen. Chaplain 16th Me. Vols., '62-63.
- 53 Chas. Henry Davis. Sergt. Maj. 25th Mass. Vols., '61; Capt., '64; Commissary, 2d Div. 18th Army Corps, 1864; Chief Commissary of Ft. Fisher forces, '65; and of 10th Army Corps, '65; Brevet Major, '65.
- 53 V. Oakes. (49-53.) Killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., '62.
- 53 Henry Miller Pierce. Organized Ambulance Corps that became permanent army organization.
- 53 Harris Merrill Plaisted. Capt. and Lt. Col. 11th Me. Vols., '61; Col. 11th Me. Vols., '62; Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Vols., '65. Gov. Me., 1881.
- 53 Robert Folger Stratton. Surg. 11th Ill. Cav., 1862; Surgeon-in-chief, Dept. Vicksburg, '64; of Memphis, '65, and Med. Director; U. S. Exam. Surg. from 1865.
- 54 John Butler Wilson. Capt. 15th Me. Vols., '61-63; Surg. 7th U. S. Inf.
- 55 William Henry Baldwin. Lt. Col. 83d Ohio Vols.; Bvt. Col. and Brig. Gen.; honored for distinguished gallantry at Ft. Blakeley.
- 55 Horace L. S. Bray. (51-54.) Capt. 12th Me. Inf., '63-65.

- 55 Thomas Hopkinson Clark. (52-54.) Corp. 1st Mich. Vols.; fatally wounded, Malvern Hill, Va.; died from wound, Aug. 15, 1863.
- 55 Oliver Crosby Gray. Col. Confed. Army, '61-64.
- 55 William Solyman Heath. Capt. 3d Me. Vols., '61; Lt. Col. 5th Me. Vols., '61; killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., 1862.
- 55 Samuel Kelley Leavitt. Capt. 65th Ind. Vols., '62-65.
- 55 John William Parrington. Capt. U. S. C. I., '63; Judge Advocate, '65; Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vols., 1866.
- 55 Legh Richmond Webber. U. S. Vols., '61-64.
- 56 Columbus Cornforth. (52-53.) Priv. 42d Reg. Pa. Vols., '61-63; Chaplain 150th Reg. Pa. Vols., '64-65.
- 56 Augustus Mellen Haskell. (52-55.) Chaplain 40th Mass. Inf., '63-64.
- 56 Samuel Tronant Keene. (52-55.) 1st Lieut. 20th Me. Inf., Capt. and Major 1st Me. Inf. Killed, battle of Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
- 56 Charles Andrew Miller. Major 2d Me. Cav. Vols., '63-64.
- 56 R. E. Paine. (53-54.) Surg. 18th Me. Vol., '62.
- 56 Joseph Augustus Ross. 20th Me. Vols., '62-65; 1st Lieut. 41st U. S. C. Vols.
- 56 Charles Henry Smith. Capt. 1st Me. Cav., '61; Maj., Lt. Col., and Col., '63; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Vols., '64; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Vols., '65; Col. 28th U. S. Inf., '66; Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., '67; Col. 19th U. S. Inf., '69; retired, 1891; medal of honor, 1895.
- 56 Charles Wesley Snow. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. Augusta, '64-65.
- 57 Jonathan Quincy Barton. Paymaster U. S. Navy.
- 57 Stephen Boothby. 1st Me. Cav., '61; 1st Lt. and Capt., '62; Maj. and Lt. Col., '63; mortally wounded Beaver Dam Sta., Va., '64; died, Point Lookout, Md., June 5, 1864.
- 57 Thomas Jefferson Bridgham. (53-55.) 1st Lieut., U. S. A., '61.
- 57 John Murray Drake. (53-54.) 1st Sergt. 4th Mass. Vols.; killed, Brown's Ferry, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1863.
- 57 Zenas Paine Hanson. Surg. 43d Ill. Vol. Inf., '61-66.
- 57 Jonathan Spaulding Houghton. (53-54.) Asst. Surg. 8th Me. Vols.
- 57 Francis Mayo. Priv. and Corp. 67th Ill. Vols., '63.
- 57 Russell Benj. Shepherd. Adj. 18th Me. Vols., '62; Major 1st Me. Art., 1862; Lt. Col. and Col., 1864; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Vols., 1865.
- 57 Horace Holmes Thomas. (53-54.) Adj. 8th Tenn. Inf., Asst. Adj. Gen. Army of Ohio, '63-65; Quartermaster Ge., Staff Ge. Brownlow, '65-67.

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- 57 Robinson Turner. (53-54.) Impressed into Confederate service and escaped from the Merrimac.
- 58 Charles Pierce Baldwin. Capt. 11th Me. Vols., 1862; Major and Bvt. Col., '64; Lt. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Vols., '65.
- 58 Sabine Emery. Capt. 9th Me. Vols., '61; Major, Lt. Col. and Col., '62-64.
- 58 Francis Edward Heath. (54-55.) 1st Lt. 19th Me. Vols., '61; Capt., '62; Lt. Col. and Col., '63.
- 58 Daniel Brackett Hubbard. (54-56.) 15th Mass. Reg.
- 58 Benjamin Franklin Lawrence. 2nd R. I. Vols.
- 58 Joseph Winslow Levett. Pensacola, Fla. Private Confed. Army.
- 58 William Tripp Parker. 1st Lt. and Capt. 1st Me. Art., '62; killed in battle, Spottsylvania C. H., Va., '64.
- 58 Everett Wilson Pattison. Priv. 2d Mass. Vols., '61; 1st Lt. and Judge Advocate 1st Div. 12th A. C., '62; Capt., '64.
- 58 George Gilman Percival. Asst. Surg. U. S. Vols., '63-65.
- 58 Charles Henry Rowe. Chaplain U. S. Hosp. Dept., '64-65.
- 59 Alfred Eliab Buck. Capt. 13th Me. Vols., '61; Lt. Col. 91st U. S. Vols., '63; Lt. Col. 51st U. S. Vols., '64; Bvt. Col. Vols., '65-66.
- 59 Luther Byron Crosby. (55-57.) 2d Lieut. 7th Me. Vols.
- 59 Stephen Copeland Fletcher. Capt. 7th Me. Vols., 1861; Major; Lt. Col. 1st Me. Vet. Vols., '64.
- 59 Daniel Foster Goodrich. 2d Lt. 1st Me. Vet. Vols., '64; 1st Lt., '65.
- 59 Levi Ludden. Private 1st D. C. Cav., '64; 2d Lt. 41st U. S. Vols., '64-65.
- 59 Hiram Chancy Vaughan. Hosp. Steward 14th Me. Vols., '61-62; Capt. 24th Me. Vols., '62-63; Asst. Surg. U. S. N., '64-65; in charge Hosp. for Freedmen, Jacksonville, Fla., '65-66.
- 60 Richard Wiggin Black. (56-59.) 2d N. H. Cav. Vols.
- 60 Samuel Hubbard Fifield. (56-58.) Capt. 5th Me. Vols. Died, Alexandria, Va., 1862.
- 60 John Goldthwaite. (56-59.) Capt. 5th Me. Vols. Died City Point, Va., 1865.
- 60 Henry Wilson Harmon. (56-59.) Me. Vols.
- 60 William Wallace West. Hospital Steward and Asst. Surg., 8th Me. Vols., 1861; died, Waterville, 1862.
- 61 Julius Stimpson Clark. (57-58.) 7 yrs. in U. S. Army; Capt. 72d U. S. C. I.
- 61 James Briar Cochrane. (57-59.) Capt. 16th Me. Vols.
- 61 Granville Park Cochrane. (57-59.) Capt. 7th Me. Vols.

- 61 William Allen Hatch. 2d Lt. 3d Me. Vols., '61; 1st Lt. 3d Me. Vols., '61; 1st Lt. and Capt., '62; Major 80th U. S. Vols., '63-65.
- 61 Amos Messer Jackson. 2d Lt. 24th Me. Vols., '62; 1st Lt., '63; 2d Lt. Signal Corps, U. S. A., '63; Major 10th U. S. C. Art., '64; Bvt. Lt. Col., '65.
- 61 Edward Payson Loring. (57-59.) Lt. 13th Me. Vols., '61; Capt. 1st La. Heavy Art., 1863; Bvt. Lt. Col., '65.
- 61 David Elkins Parsons. (57-58.) 2d Lt. and Major 19th Me. Vols.
- 61 John Staples White. (57-58.) 1st Serg. 7th Me. Inf.
- 62 William Carey Barrows. Sergt. 24th Me. Vols., 1862; 2d Lt., 1863.
- 62 Amasa Biglow. (58-61.) Priv. 3d Me. Vols.; died, Alexandria, Va., '61.
- 62 Frank Bodfish. (Bowdoin, '64.) Hosp. Steward 21st Me. Vols., '62; Asst. Surg. 56th Ill. Vols., '64-65; Asst. Surg. 1st Me. Cav., '65.
- 62 Elias Brookings. 1st Lt. 31st Me. Vols., '64-65.
- 62 William Eustis Brooks. Capt. 16th Me. Vols.
- 62 Samuel Warren Clark. (58-61.) Capt. 21st Me. Vols., and Capt. 2d Me. Cav.
- 62 Whiting Stevens Clark. Capt. 1st Me. Art., '62; Major, '64; Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Col., '64.
- 62 Isaac Seldon Clifford. (58-61.) Corp. 21st Me. Vols.
- 62 Samuel Sleeper Dyer. Sergt. 19th Me. Vols. Died from wounds rec'd in battle, Bermuda Hundred, 1865.
- 62 William Dyer Ewer. Sergt. 16th Me. Vols.
- 62 Edward Winslow Hall. War and Treas. Dept., Wash., D. C., '63-66.
- 62 Samuel Hamblin. 3d Me. Vols., '61; 2d Lt., '62; Capt. U. S. Vols., '63; Lt. Col. U. S. Art. Vols., '64; Bvt. Col. U. S. Vols., '67.
- 62 Calvin Bosworth Hinkley. (58-60.) Capt. 19th Me. Vols.
- 62 Arch Dorillous Leavitt. Capt. 16th Me. Vols., '62; Major, '63; mortally wounded, battle of Laurel Hill, Va.; died, Wash., D. C., 1864.
- 62 Albert Quincy Marshall. War Dept. Washington, 1864.
- 62 John Frank McKusick. (58-61.) 2d Lt. 1st Me. Cav.
- 62 William Adrian Merrill. (58-59.) Priv. 3d Me. Vols.; died, Alexandria, Va., 1862.
- 62 John Albert Philbrook. (58-61.) Capt. Me. Vols.
- 62 Richard Cutts Shannon. 1st Lt. 5th Me. Vols., '61; Capt. and A. A. G., '62; Bvt. Lt. Col., '66.
- 62 Zemro Augustus Smith. Capt. 1st Me. Art. Vols., '62; Major, '64; Lt. Col. and Bvt. Col. U. S. Vols., '65.
- 62 Martin Bradford Soule. (58-59.) Sergt. 16th Me. Vols.

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- 62 Soloman Sargent Stearns. (58-59.) 1st Lt. 4th Me. Vols.
- 62 Wm. Amory Stevens. 2d Lt. 16th Me. Vols., '62; 1st Lt. and Capt., '63; killed before Petersburg, Va., '64.
- 62 George Adam Wilson. Private 21st Me. Vols.
- 63 Percival Bonney. Treas. Dept. Washington, D. C., '63-65.
- 63 Nathaniel Bryant Coleman. (59-61.) Surg. 17th Me. Vols.
- 63 Atwood Crosby. (59-61.) 3d Me. Vols., '61-62; Asst. Surg., U. S. N., '64-65.
- 63 Chas. Melvin Emery. War Dept., Washington, '64-65.
- 63 J. H. Estes. (59-60.) Priv. 24th Me. Vols.
- 63 Chas. Warren Green. (59-62.) Capt. 16th U. S. C. I.
- 63 Francis Snow Hesseltine. Capt. 3d Me. Vols. and Major, '61; Lt. Col. 13th Me. Vols., '62-65.
- 63 Geo. Calvin Hopkins. 2d Lt. 19th Me. Vols., '62.
- 63 William Henry Fogler. (59-60.) Capt. and Col. 19th Me. Vols.
- 63 George Clark Getchell. (59-62.) 2d Lt. 20th Me. Vols.; Capt., Major, and Bvt. Lt. Col. 8th U. S. C. I. Died, New Orleans, La., 1866.
- 63 George Calvin Hopkins. 2d Lt. 19th Me. Vols., 1862.
- 63 Asher Crosby Hinds. (59-61.) Sergt. 3d Me. Vols.; died in service, 1863.
- 63 William Perkins Joy. (59-62.) Sergt. Maj. 19th Me. Vols.
- 63 George Keeley. (59-61.) Co. K, 13th Me. Hosp. Steward 19th Army Corps.
- 63 Sylvanus Boardman Macomber. Private, 13th Me. Vols.
- 63 Henry McAllister. (59-61.) Priv. 21st Me. Vols. and 14th Me. Vols., '62-65.
- 63 Frederick Augustus Metcalf. (59-60.) 1st Lt. 2d Me. Cav.; Ord. Officer, Ft. Barracas, Fla., '63-66.
- 63 Thomas Judson Neal. Capt. 188 U. S. Col. Inf., 1865.
- 63 James F. Norris. (59-61.) 12th Me. Inf., '61-62.
- 63 George Stephen Scamman. Capt. 11th Me. Vols., '64-65.
- 63 Marcellus Lovewell Stearns. Priv. 12th Me. Vols., '61; 2d Lt., '62; 1st Lt., '63; Vet. Reserve Corps, to 1868. Gov. of Fla., 1874-77.
- 63 Boardman Carey Spaulding. (59-60.) Musician 17th U. S. Inf.
- 63 Edwin Clark Stevens. (59-62.) Sergt. Maj. 16th Me. Vols.; killed, battle of Reams Sta., Va., 1864.
- 63 Charles Dana Thomas. U. S. Military Storekeeper, Knoxville, Tenn., '64-65.
- 64 George Howard Bassett. (60-61.) Sergt. 3d Me. Vols., died, Washington, D. C., 1862.

- 64 Thomas Benton Briggs. (60-61.) Pacific Squadron, '62-63; Sergt. Maj. 29th Me. Vols., '63-65.
- 64 William Edward Brown. (60-61.) Sergt. 3d Me. Vols.
- 64 Henry Joseph Cushing. Qtm. Sergt. 21st Me. Vols., '65.
- 64 John Sherburne Dore. (60-62.) Chaplain 6th N. H. Vols.
- 64 Cushman Eben Harden. (60-62.) Corp. 1st Me. Art. Vols.
- 64 Cushman Augustus Henrickson. (60-61.) Ensign, U. S. N.; on the Monitor.
- 64 William Keeley. (60-62.) Priv. 13th Me. Vols.; 2d Lt. 91st U. S. Inf.
- 64 Edwin Ruthven Mayo. (60-62.) Sergt. 21st Me. Vols.
- 64 Henry Clay Merriam. Capt. 20th Me. Vols., '62; Capt. 80th U. S. Vols., '63; Lt. Col. 73d and 85th U. S. Vols., '64-65; Bvt. Col. Vols., '65; Major 38th U. S. Inf., '66; Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., '67; Bvt. Col., '67; 24th U. S. Inf., '69; Lt. Col. 2d U. S. Inf., '76; Col. 7th U. S. Inf., 1885; Brig Gen. U. S. A., '97; Major Gen. U. S. Vols., 1898.
- 64 Edward Payson Stearns. (60-61.) Priv. 3d Me. Vols.; died, 1864.
- 64 Ammi Mitchell True, Jr. Musician 1st Me. Cav.; Lt. and Capt. 4th Mass. Vols.
- 64 Moses William Young. (60-61.) Priv. 3d Me. Vols.; Capt. 80th U. S. C. I.
- 65 Edwin Cressey Barrows. (61-62.) 2d Me. Cav., '63; 2d Lt. U. S. C. T., '65-66.
- 65 Henry Merrill Bearce. Lt. 23d and 32d Me. Vols., '64-65.
- 65 Leonard Butler. (61-62.) 1st Lt. 11th Me. Vols.; died in service, Beaufort, S. C., '63.
- 65 William Thomas Chase. Chaplain 4th U. S. Vols., '63-64.
- 65 Howard Haskell Grover. Private 25th Me. Vols.
- 65 Weston Hardy Keene. (61-62.) Capt. 20th Me. Vols.; killed, battle of Weldon, 1864.
- 65 William Nixon. (61-62.) Sergt. 17th Me. Vols., died '63.
- 65 Francis Oscar Perkins. (61-62.) Sergt. 1st Me. Vols.; died, New Orleans, La., 1863.
- 66 Austin Thomas. Priv. 150th Ohio Vols., '64.
- 67 Sanford Hanscom. (63-64.) Serg. 21st Me. Vols.
- 68 Thomas Melvin Butler. Priv. 10th Me. Vols., '62-64; 2d Lt. 24th U. S. Vols., '64; and 1st Lt., '65.
- 68 Leonard Dwight Carver. Priv. 2d Me. Vols., '61-63.
- 68 Henry Malcolm Hopkinson. Priv. 16th Me. Vols.

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- 68 Joseph Gage Rounds. (64-65.) Serg. 12th Me. Vols. and 27th Me. Vols.
- 69 Abraham Willard Jackson. Priv. 8th Me. Vols., '61-62; Sergt. Major 1st S. C. Vols., '62; Lt. and Capt. 33d U. S. Vols., '65.
- 69 James Lewis Merrill. (65-66.) Priv. 23d Me. Vols.
- 69 Justin K. Richardson. Priv. 23d Me. Vols., '62; 1st Lt., Capt., and Bvt. Major 30th Me. Vols., '64.
- 69 Milton Farrar Ricker. (65-66.) Corp. 1st Me. Cav. Vols.
- 70 Geo. L. Farnum. Priv. 11th Mass. Vols to 1864.
- 70 Erastus Melville Shaw. 16th Me. Vols., '63-65.
- 71 James F. Chaney. (67-69.) 4th Me. Battery.
- 71 William Libbey. Priv. 20th Me. Vols., '62-65.
- 72 Thomas G. Lyons. Priv. 1st Me. Cav., '61-62; 16th Me. Vols., '64-65.
- 72 John Day Smith. (68-70.) 19th Me. Vols.
- 72 Horace W. Tilden. Priv. 11th Me. Vols., '63-66.
- 73 Arunah Tracy. (69-70.) Corp. 18th Me. 1st Heavy Artillery.
- 75 John Hosmer Cox. Co. E, 23d Mass. Inf., '64-65.
- 75 Wm. Goldthwaite. 33d Iowa Inf., '62-65.

A remarkable roster of patriots which, when we take into account the number of the students and the alumni, no Northern college can surpass. It includes two Major Generals, one Brigadier General, eight Colonels, five Lieutenant Colonels, eight Majors, twenty-one Captains, fourteen Surgeons, nine Chaplains, eighteen Lieutenants, fourteen Sergeants.

During the war period the small faculty and the handful of students, who for reasons beyond their control were not at the front, developed a wonderful spirit. Class Day exercises were originated in 1862, though many of the leading members of the class were on Southern battlefields. A touching feature of the Commencement was the conferring of degrees "in absentia." The boys went to church and the sermons of the young minister, George Dana Boardman Pepper, though sometimes pretty hot for "sympathizers" and "copperheads," were received by the students with unbounded enthusiasm.

Nor was the religious side of life neglected. In 1860 a number of the students banded themselves together and took the name

“Pauloi.” The objects of the Society were the deepening of the spiritual life of its members, holding them to the highest ideals of the Christian ministry, and with constant effort to lead their fellow students to Christian faith. No finer example of student loyalty to Christ can be found in any American college. It resembled the “Holy Club” gathered by the Wesleys at Oxford. It numbered in its membership R. C. Shannon, its originator, Alonzo Bunker, George B. Ilsley, Peter Costello, John S. Doren, W. T. Chase, S. L. B. Chase, Z. A. Smith, George W. Clough, Addison Blanchard, C. E. Harden, N. C. Brackett and George Keeley. The “Pauloi” were separated by the war, but the influence of the Society may be traced by the wholly remarkable religious efficiency of its members in after years. It was not a movement—it held no conventions—but it resembled a little society in Galilee two thousand years before, and it had the same Master.

More than half of the students enrolled at the College were soon on the muster rolls of the army or navy. Many more who would have been students sought the stern discipline of battle. President Champlin, Rev. H. T. Love, and the professors, made heroic efforts to secure funds to sustain the College, but the people were hard pressed by the war, and felt that while it was uncertain whether they were to have a country, a college more or less did not matter much. The subscription approached \$25,000, but could seem to get no further.

The Commencement of 1864 came. The war was by no means over. A few days before, a day of national fasting and prayer had been appointed by the President, that the whole people might seek relief and guidance from God.

The Commencement was not the gala day of earlier years. The class had entered thirty-nine men—twenty-one were in the army, two in the navy, and of the nine degrees conferred, two were “in absentia.”

Dr. F. W. Bakeman describes the scene at the Commencement Dinner in the old town hall.

Dr. Champlin arose and stood a brief pause as if to command the unserved attention of the company. How pale he looked, how strangely his voice seemed to shake as he spoke! There were no tears in his eyes, but there was what makes tears in his utterance. As long as I live I shall recall the grand old man in that historic hour which was to him the victor's crown after years of hardest warfare.

He introduced Mr. Gardner Colby of Newton, Massachusetts, who was unknown to nearly everybody at the dinner. Mr. Colby's speech was as follows:

I hereby agree to give to Waterville College Fifty Thousand Dollars on the conditions hereinafter named, the same to be kept forever as a permanent fund, the interest only to be used for the purposes of the College, the same to be paid without interest as follows: viz, \$25,000 when the subscription for the college obtained by H. T. Love and others after him, shall amount to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, independent from any from me; \$25,000 when One Hundred Thousand Dollars is paid on said subscriptions not including any from me and upon the condition that the President and a majority of the Faculty shall be members in good standing in regular Baptist Churches. If any or either of these conditions are broken, the entire Fifty Thousand Dollars shall revert to myself or my heirs or assigns. I make this agreement in consideration of the above named subscriptions of others to the funds of the College.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ninth day of August, A.D. 1865.

S. D. PHELPS

GARDNER COLBY

There was absolute silence for about ten seconds. Then the students shouted, stamped, hugged each other. Fortunately there were no "cheer leaders" or the rhythm would have brought down the building. Those who had done and suffered most for the College, frankly cried. The college of their love, devotion, and sometimes despair, was saved. But who was this Gardner Colby who could make such a speech and stand by it? Once in the very town of Waterville that now was ringing with his name, a poor boy, he had dipped water from the river and carried it to a potash factory, thus trying to help his widowed mother to support her family. The mother was one of those women of whom noble sons



GARDNER COLBY

are born. Reduced from affluence to poverty by the war of 1812, in which her husband's shipping property was lost, and soon left alone by his death, she faced the widow's difficult way with Christian courage and the faith that overcomes. Her fortunes touched low ebb at Waterville, but President Chaplin did much to encourage and help her. For a time the family was broken up and the boy Gardner went to St. Albans to live upon a farm while the mother went to Boston to make one more effort for a home. She succeeded. Within a year she had her children together again. Her son Gardner became a clerk, a business man, the head of a great importing business. As a Christian he felt the obligation to do good with his money. One night as he sat in the old Newton Centre Church—it was the day of prayer for colleges—he saw Dr. Samuel B. Swaim rise to speak. He told an incident of his early ministry, that as he went up the steps of the house of a prominent man in Portland he saw a man, whom he knew to be Dr. Chaplin, coming out. He stood a minute as though uncertain where to go, and, bowed as with a heavy grief, he cried out, "God save Waterville College." The name of Dr. Chaplin, his mother's friend, caught Mr. Colby's attention. He began to think over what he heard of the struggle of the college. He knew that there were boys in Maine, poor as he had been, but with his desire to make something of themselves. A little later, near morning of a sleepless night, he said to his wife, "What do you say to my giving fifty thousand dollars to Waterville College?" Such a woman as Mrs. Colby, to such a question as that, was sure to say yes, and it was so. This was the beginning of Mr. Colby's gifts to the College which aggregated nearly \$200,000, and through his influence other men of wealth gave in the large sums that were necessary to the efficiency of the College. Mr. Colby was not a sectarian, but he believed that his own denomination was well qualified to meet the needs of the times, and he preferred that the instruction of the young men whom he would benefit should be left in its hands. Mr. Colby gave large sums to

Newton Theological Institution and to other great causes. He continued as trustee until his death, bringing to the College the business ability that had made him successful and the devotion of heart to college ideals.

A little later [January 23, 1867], at the suggestion of Dr. Champlin, the college took Mr. Colby's name — a name which honored it and to which it has brought no disgrace. Even the faith of Dr. Chaplin would not have dreamed that the great rich man who was to save the college would be found in widow Colby's bright-eyed boy.

Next day President Champlin issued a challenge to the Baptist churches to meet the conditions of Mr. Colby's gift. The professors joined the President in their efforts to raise the needed balance. President Champlin, Professor Lyford, Professor Hamlin and Professor Smith, as evidenced by their subscription books, were very successful and the next year it was announced that conditions had been met.

When the war was over a few of the soldier students came back to finish their course, but the most had found their place in the world's work, were shattered in health, or lay beneath the sod of Southern battlefields. The very sources of student supply seemed to have dried up. Twenty men who had a war record graduated between '66 and '75, William Goldthwaite and John Cox being the last.

Financially, the College was in a new and strange affluence. Its budget adopted in 1866 called for \$9,075.00. Its prospective receipts were \$11,408.15. In accord with the recommendation of President and Faculty in their annual report, the Trustees on August 8, 1866, voted that a new building should be erected as early as possible to be called "Memorial Hall" in honor of the soldier dead. A number of ladies in Bangor had already begun to raise money for a soldiers' memorial in Colby. A few thousand dollars were available from timberlands sold, and from stumpage. The Trustees therefore voted to proceed to the erection of



MEMORIAL HALL AND CHEMICAL HALL.

the Memorial Hall and appointed as committee, President Champlin, Hon. Abner Coburn and Hon. D. L. Milliken. The Faculty of the College were requested to coöperate with the alumni in securing funds. This they did in the usual way, subscribing \$100 each and then canvassing. General Plaisted secured the subscription of James G. Blaine and many other public men. Alumni subscriptions were loyally given.

August 14, 1867, with mingled sorrow and pride, the new University laid the corner stone of the building which was the first memorial building in the North in honor of the soldiers whose death in the Civil War had saved the country's life.

Ex-Governor Coburn laid the corner stone. Ex-President Rufus Babcock, D.D., recalled the early days of the College, and Gen. Harris M. Plaisted gave an eloquent oration in which he set forth the significance of the soldiers' sacrifice. President Champlin stated a few of the practical needs which the building would meet.

The first of these "springs from the unfavorable situation of our principal recitation rooms. These are in the basement under the chapel with their floor from two to three feet below the surface of the earth. This of course renders them damp, unpleasant and unhealthy. Indeed, for many years before they were drained, the water stood in them to the depth of several inches during the heavy rains of spring. After having endured this evil for more than thirty years, you will not wonder that both teachers and students should demand better accommodations in this respect. But to raise these rooms out of the ground involved the loss of the college chapel. The library also on the floor above the chapel was overcrowded and was in constant danger from fire."

In 1867 the Trustees voted that "the time has come when some definite provision and arrangements for elective studies should be made in this university." Provision was made for a larger faculty. The department of Mathematics was divided and Professor Lyford in accord with his special taste and eminent qualifications was made the head of the new department of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The seal, familiar to this generation, was adopted for the new university.

Yet the number of students was very small. Waterville Classical Institute, her own school, continued to send her graduates to the College, otherwise, in the words of President Champlin, "she would have been left without students." No wonder that Dr. Ricker and James H. Hanson received the thanks of the College for raising \$2,000 for the Institute.

In 1868 the students petitioned the Trustees for a gymnasium. Modern college athletics were at the door. Memorial Hall and the subscription for its erection were completed in 1869 and the building was dedicated at Commencement. Ex-Governor Coburn, who had been a large giver to the fund, passed the keys to Senator Hamlin of the Trustees and he in turn to President Champlin, whose dream had at last been fixed in stone. Gen. H. M. Plaisted received the key to Memorial Hall and Dr. Geo. W. Bosworth made an eloquent address on the theme, "Our Institutions of Learning are National Bulwarks."

The special memorial in the building is a tablet with this inscription:

FRATRIBUS
ETIAM IN CINERIBUS CARIS,
QUORUM NOMINA INFRA INCISA SUNT,
QUIQUE IN BELLO CIVILI
PRO REIPUBLICAE INTEGRITATE CECIDERUNT,
HANC TABULAM
POSUERUNT ALUMNI

Above is a fine copy in marble by Millmore of Thorwaldsen's Lion of Lucerne. Prof. Charles E. Hamlin secured by subscriptions the money necessary for this memorial.

Dr. Henry S. Burrage gives this interesting account:

Early in 1870 Professor Charles E. Hamlin, then a member of the Colby faculty, was giving a large place in his thought to a worthy memorial in the recently completed Alumni Hall of the graduates and non-graduates of Colby who had died in the service of the country in the Civil War. He was engaged in the movement with the same abounding enthusiasm that characterized him in his professional career.

My pastorate in Waterville had only recently begun, but as I had seen service in the Civil War, the professor asked me one morning to go with him to Alumni Hall and see a proposed design for such a memorial that had been prepared for examination. The design, on a large sheet of paper, occupied the place on the wall which the memorial was to have. The sketch showed the seal of the State of Maine. Underneath there was to be an inscription and the names of the sons of Colby who in the war had made the supreme sacrifice.

Both the professor and myself stood in silence looking at the proposed memorial. Professor Hamlin at length opened with the inquiry "What do you think of it?" I did not know then, but I know now, that there is no standard seal of the State. There are as many seals as new ones have been made in the last hundred years since the first seal was ready for use. Of course the legal requirements of the authorization of the seal have been followed, but the representation of the "sailor and the husbandman" on the seal, have varied according to the fancy of the maker of the seal. I answered Professor Hamlin's inquiry by asking "In whose service were the men commemorated? Was it the service of the State of Maine or of the United States?" Professor Hamlin did not answer the question but asked "What would you suggest?"

I had no suggestion, but a recent great memory of Thorwaldsen's Lion of Lucerne in Switzerland, having reference to the Swiss soldiers who died in Paris, August 10, 1792, was present with me and I told him of the wonderful impression it awakened. He seemed to be interested, and I added, "I have a card photograph of it. Would you like to see it?" He asked to see it at once and it was soon in his hands. Near the close of the day he came to see me. "I am going to Boston by the night train to see Millmore the sculptor" he said. "I wish to ascertain if he can make for us in marble a copy of Thorwaldsen's Lion adapted to the needs of our Civil War Memorial."

On the morrow, Professor Hamlin returned from Boston radiant. He saw Mr. Millmore who, he said, showed to him a large photograph of Thorwaldsen's Lion of Lucerne, and then called his attention to its admirable fitness for the memorial mentioned, showing how it could be adapted to its use at Colby by the substitution of the shield of the United States for that of France in the original.

"It will cost more than our estimate for the memorial" said the professor, "but I am confident the money will come easily." And it did. Mr. Millmore fulfilled his part of the work to the entire satisfaction of Professor Hamlin and his associates, and President Champlin furnished the inscription.

The dedication of the memorial occurred at the succeeding commencement at Colby.

Eugene Plon, in his "Life and Works of Thorwaldsen," referring to the Lion of Lucerne, mentions the historic facts connected with the memorial and tells the story of its erection, which in brief is as follows: An officer of the loyal Swiss guard, General Pfyffer von Altishofen, escaped the rage of the revolutionary mob and later made his home in Lucerne. There, as the years passed, he conceived the idea of erecting on a rocky cliff in his garden a memorial of his unfortunate comrades-in-arms. All Switzerland responded to his call for assistance, and through Ruttman, the Swiss ambassador at Rome, Thorwaldsen was asked to accept a commission for its execution. The Danish sculptor had been twenty-three years in Rome and was about to revisit Copenhagen, his childhood and boyhood home. His journey was by way of Florence, Parma, Milan; then, crossing the Simplon, he came to Lucerne. Here (it was 1818) he was shown the rocky cliff on which the memorial was to be brought forth. Notwithstanding impaired health, Thorwaldsen accepted the commission and made a sketch of a lion mortally wounded, his head resting upon the shield of France with the shield of Switzerland upright at its side. The sculptor's lofty conception of heroic devotion to duty is expressed with great simplicity. Plon's concluding reference to the memorial I must give in his own words.

"Bienaimé, one of Thorwaldsen's pupils, was employed to begin the work after the sketch of the master, and when this was done Thorwaldsen finished it. Never having seen a live lion, he went to antique statues for inspiration. The plaster was sent to Lucerne in the beginning of 1819. The monument was intended to be in bronze, but by Thorwaldsen's advice that idea was abandoned. An immense niche, thirty-two feet nine inches in height, was hollowed out of the solid rock; and there the sculptor, Lucas Ahorn, copying the plaster model, carved out of the native granite the colossal lion. He began the work in March, 1820, and finished it in August, 1821."

This is information concerning the Lion of Lucerne that I have found nowhere else.

1868 had other important events. The course leading to the degree Bachelor of Science was provided. One Julian D. Taylor, who was just graduating with honor, was employed as tutor at a salary of \$600. Evidently he did well, for next year it was "voted that Mr. Taylor be continued as tutor at a salary of \$700."

The same year it was voted that a sum not exceeding \$1,200



LION OF LUCERNE — READING ROOM

be expended for a gymnasium building. It was voted to assess each student \$1.00 per term for the use of the gymnasium, or, in case a teacher be employed, \$2.00.

The semi-centennial of the College was observed in 1870. President Champlin delivered an historical address in which he reviewed briefly the progress of the College. A very large number of the alumni were in attendance.

The faith of President Champlin had been justified. It was also a satisfaction to him to say :

The Institution has never courted popular favor by popular arts. Had it, it might perhaps, have secured a larger patronage and larger contributions to its funds. From the beginning it has studiously eschewed all clap trap and frowned upon all shams. It has aimed to give a solid rather than a showy education. Its general tone upon this subject has always been high and conservative — favoring sound knowledge and sound morals, strenuously endeavoring to keep up the standard instead of depressing it. In this it has faithfully reflected the character of its faculty of instruction who, from the earliest times, have been men of high character and sound attainments, disdaining to stoop to any low arts. As a consequence, the influence of the Institution has always been wholesome and elevating. It has educated many able teachers and professional men who have contributed largely to the elevation of the public intelligence, virtue, and respectability, not only of our own, but of other states.

Perhaps we may say now at the end of fifty years, that the college is fairly founded. It has funds enough — which it never had before — to sustain it on its present scale of operations, without drawing upon the principal. And being self-sustaining it has the appearance of permanence. We want however, not only permanence but progress. To stand still in such an age and country as this is tantamount to going backward. Everything else is moving and unless we move, we fall behind. Just here has been our fault heretofore. Previously to our recent movement, no improvements whatever had been made upon the premises, no additional teachers had been employed and no considerable additions had been made to the library or apparatus of the Institution for about thirty years. Of all things stagnation is most to be dreaded in a college. If then, Gentlemen, Trustees, Alumni and other friends, if you would have the college prosper, give us the means of making improvements every year. We need immediately an additional building for a Cabinet and Laboratory. The foundations have been laid and well laid,

and the superstruction, I am confident, will gradually rise in fitting beauty and proportions. It will have a history to be recounted, I have no doubt.

At the close of another half century, and as the centuries roll on, chapter after chapter will have to be added to this history, till some future generation looking back over its whole course and estimating the influence which has gone forth from it to bless the world, will come to realize if we do not now, how great a boon to a community is a Christian institution of learning, established and sustained and nurtured up to a high purpose by the prayers, the labors, the contributions of the wise and good.

The doors of prosperity seemed to be swinging open before the College. At the meeting of the Trustees next morning, after Dr. Champlin's address, Wm. E. Wording, J. Warren Merrill, Gardner Colby and Abner Coburn pledged \$10,000 each for the erection of the desired building for the Cabinet and Laboratory. President Champlin, almost incredulous, added another thousand and the balance was soon provided. Coburn Hall became the memorial of the semi-centennial and proof of the loyalty of the friends who gathered on that day. The rejoicing extended even to the homes of the professors. They had petitioned for an increase of salaries. As the total salary list of the Faculty only amounted to \$8,200, this petition would not seem preposterous or unreasonable. After the proposition had been twice laid on the table, Gardner Colby sprang to his feet and moved that the salaries of the Faculty be increased twenty-five per cent and it was voted. Again had Mr. Colby shown himself a man worthy to give his name to a college. Even the much neglected library did not escape his notice, for he promised to pay \$500 per year for ten years for the purchase of books. (*Records*, vol. II, p. 118.)

At the Commencement Dinner of the semi-centennial, Justice Dickerson, '36, the first of the long line of Colby lawyers to serve the state as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, said that "immediate provision should be made for the admission of women to all the advantages of the college." This could not have been the seed, for the full grown plant quickly followed it.



GOVERNOR ABNER COBURN

August 1, 1871, the following resolution was presented to the Trustees by Dr. Shailer:

“Resolved, That the advantages of the course of studies pursued in this university be opened to young women on the same terms of admission as to young men.”

After discussion it was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Shailer, Stearns and Champlin. On the afternoon of the same day this record was made.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution in regard to the admission of young women to the advantages of the university, reported that the resolution previously presented by Dr. Shailer might be wisely and safely adopted.

The resolution after a full discussion was adopted. The text of the resolution was significant—“that the advantages of the course of studies pursued in this university be opened to young women.” If the College was to render its full service to the state and nation, why should its courses be closed to one-half of the capable and ambitious youth? The women also in home and school would have a part larger than that of the men in determining not only the social life but the character and education of the next generation. There were many young women in Maine in the same homes from which the young men had come to Waterville, with the same abilities, the same ambitions tempered with the purpose of service.

When college opened in 1871 there appeared in the Freshman division in chapel one young woman, Miss Mary Caffrey Low of Waterville. Intellectually she had a right to be there. She had been a star pupil of Dr. Hanson at the Classical Institute and the way in which she could recite Latin and Greek was to some of her less favored classmates bewildering. Her position in the class was never in doubt. Tradition has it that only one member of the class ever succeeded in over-ruling her literary decisions, and here “coming events cast their shadows before.”

Graduating with Phi Beta Kappa rank, Mary Caffrey Low

became the wife of Hon. Leonard D. Carver and to the Maine State Library at Augusta gave her life work. The educational significance and efficiency of that library, throughout the state, owes much to Mary Low Carver, Colby's first woman graduate. With mutual honor, Colby conferred upon Mrs. Carver in 1916 the degree of Doctor of Letters, and for her Mary Low Hall, a dormitory for women, was named.

In 1871 the Trustees missed and mourned Rev. Adam Wilson, D.D., forty-three years a member of the "Old Guard" Trustees. To be a real trustee in the old days required a courage that could not be dismayed, a faith adequate to mountain-moving, an energy that knew no relaxation, and a benevolence that regarded personal possessions as the available resources of the College. Dr. Wilson was all that and more, and in the same class was that Christian layman of Portland who died the same year, Deacon Henry B. Hart.



STURTEVANT HALL — HEBRON ACADEMY

CHAPTER VII

The Academies

THE most important work in the later years of Dr. Champlin's presidency was the suggestion and organization of Colby's Academy System. He saw that Colby must have more students in order to fulfil its mission; he also saw that Christian academies of a high grade would bring the advantages of the higher learning within the reach of the country boys and girls who would use them to the best advantage.

The Classical Institute had shown President Champlin what such a school could do for the College and the state. At the meeting of the Maine Baptist Education Society at Bath, June 19, 1872, Dr. Champlin urged that \$50,000 be raised for the endowment of the Institute. In 1873 the Colby Trustees referred the matter to a committee of which Hon. Abner Coburn was Chairman. This Chairman evidently thought on the matter to some purpose, for on April 4, 1874, Governor Coburn wrote to his old friend and colleague on the Board, Dr. Hanson, that he would give \$50,000 for the endowment of Coburn provided that a similar sum should be raised for the endowment of two other schools, all three to be affiliated with Colby. Naturally the offer was accepted. Hebron and Houlton Academies were selected and Dr. A. R. Crane was appointed financial agent to secure the money needed. The effort was finally successful. The three academies had had a notable history. Hebron was the oldest. Founded in 1804 by Rev. John Tripp and other men of similar spirit, its strength had not been in its money or its buildings, but in the character of its teachers and trustees in giving the education which instructs, but in even higher degree, inspires. Among its

teachers had been George G. Fairbanks, A. K. P. Small, Mark H. Dunnell, Joseph F. Elder and John F. Moody. Among its eminent graduates are found Seba Smith, Henry Bond, Adam Wilson, Elijah Hamlin, John B. Brown, Henry B. Smith, William Pitt Fessenden, Hannibal Hamlin, Eugene Hale and John D. Long. It was no light thing when Colby saved this school to the state and to the world.

The conditional offer of Governor Coburn was not fully met until 1882. In 1885 William E. Sargent became Principal of Hebron. His boundless energy and enthusiasm soon made the school so large that new buildings must be provided. At the meeting of the Colby Trustees in 1886 Mr. Sargent presented the needs of Hebron so impressively that Mr. B. F. Sturtevant of Jamaica Plain, Mass., soon offered to give \$10,000 for the erection of an academy building if \$30,000 could be otherwise secured. Rev. C. M. Emery became financial agent and Judge Percival Bonney of Portland, one of the most loyal alumni that Hebron or any other school ever had, proceeded to raise the money. A potent speech by Judge Bonney before the Boston Baptist Social Union secured the last \$15,000. New buildings, increased endowments, and multiplied students marked the years until, by the gift of Mrs. Hannah R. Sturtevant of the magnificent dormitory for women named Sturtevant Home, Hebron came to have one of the very finest equipments in all New England. Meanwhile, growing younger all the time, with energy that could not rest and with a purpose that could not be daunted or deflected, Principal Sargent bodied forth his great dream for Hebron Academy.

What Arnold was to Rugby, Hanson to Coburn, that Sargent became to Hebron. After Dr. Sargent's death, the Trustees of Hebron, feeling that they could render a larger service, made it a school for boys only. With its magnificent equipment and enlarged support, the purpose of Principal Hunt to make it "The Boys' School of Maine" seems in way of fulfillment.



COBURN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

The recent gift of \$200,000 by Mr. F. O. Stanley of Newton, President of the Board of Trustees, crowns his many benefactions and helps the school forward toward his ideal.

Coburn, the school whose service had inspired the whole academy movement, was so much a part of the College that it cannot be treated in a single period. The very next year after the College received its Maine charter work was going on in the College Grammar School. Be it said, however, that it was a Latin Grammar School. The fortunes of the school exactly paralleled those of the College until its great teacher, Dr. James H. Hanson, gave it a reputation even wider than that of the College. It was the students from the Institute who made the process of education possible in the otherwise vacant college walls between 1866 and 1872. Elijah Parish Lovejoy did his first teaching in the Institute.

The old Academy building, constructed in 1829 and afterward somewhat enlarged, was removed in 1883 and Gov. Abner Coburn erected the stately structure which is a fitting memorial of his brother, Hon. Stephen Coburn, and his nephew, Charles Miller Coburn.

After the death of Dr. Hanson the standards of the school were well maintained by Principal Franklin W. Johnson, afterward of the faculty of Chicago University, and later of Columbia University, New York, George Stanley Stevenson, and Drew T. Harthorn.

In the years 1890 to 1915 the whole academy system of the state was endangered. The new education was more expensive than the old. The academies did not have large endowments, and the meager tuition fees did not allow them to compete on equal terms with the high schools supported by taxation. To an extent, seen neither before nor since in this country, knowledge instead of character became the goal of education.

In 1913 the Trustees of the College, appalled at the cost of maintaining the Institute, recommended that its doors be closed unless its financial condition could be improved. Dr. Edwin C.

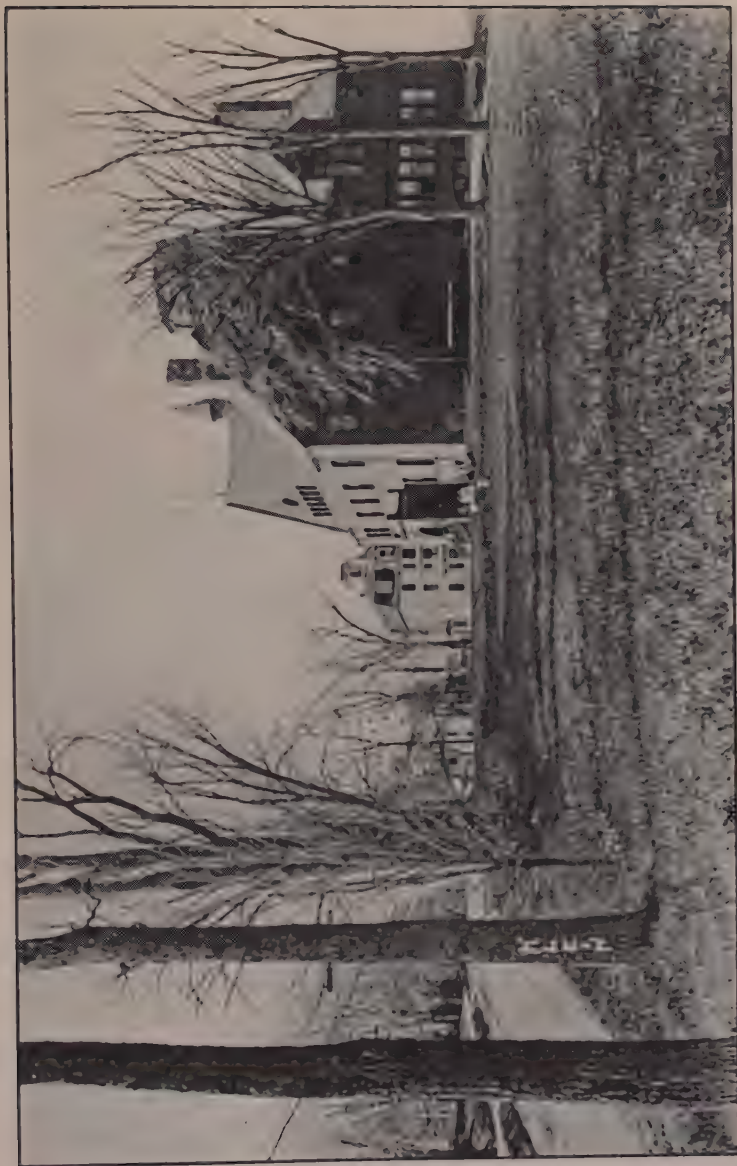
Whittemore resigned his pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Waterville, and undertook to raise funds to save the school. The loyalty of the Coburn family again came to the rescue—"the family of Stephen Coburn" offered \$75,000 in case another \$75,000 could be raised to meet the pressing needs of the school. The Agent was successful in his quest. Among the large contributors were Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Thayer, Dr. F. M. Preble, Mrs. M. E. Fuller, George C Frye, Chief Justice Cornish, Justice Whitehouse, Justice King, Justice Philbrook, Justice Spear and Justice Hanson—all but one of whom had been students at the school.

A new dormitory for boys, Thayer Hall, was erected in 1919. The residence of Dr. Hanson was purchased and equipped as the house of the Home Economics Department. The West house, corner of Elm and Winter Streets, was purchased for the Music Department, and the fine estate of Edward Ware for the principal's residence.

The enlarged equipment, the new courses offered, the increasing number of students, and the loyalty of the alumni, make the promise of the school brighter than ever before.

Has its century of effort been worth while? Five Governors of Maine, seven Justices of the Supreme Court in Maine, three in other states, three United States Senators, eight Congressmen, eight college presidents, men eminent in the ministry and in medicine, and many scores of teachers and professors, attest the work accomplished by one of Colby's schools.

Houlton Academy was for many years the leading school in Aroostook County. Its broad campus on the hilltop in Houlton village was unsurpassed. Dr. Joseph Ricker noted the possibilities of the school. Under his influence it was selected as a northern fitting school for Colby, to its resources he gave largely himself, he interested others, he induced able men to teach for petty salaries, he gave to the Academy its new foundation. In example of the close fellowship of the schools, he, a Higgins graduate,



RICKER CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

went to Dakota and secured from Mrs. Catherine L. Wording, widow of Judge Wording, a Coburn graduate, the money to erect a memorial building for Ricker.

Ricker Institute stands alone in its field, the great county of Aroostook, a state in itself. It has done a remarkable work at small cost. In the absence of local high schools of adequate grade it has brought the potent force of liberal education to young men and women who otherwise never would have received it. By the teachers sent out, as well as by its own standards, it has raised the grade of teaching throughout Northern Maine. Ricker needs more buildings, more endowment, to make adequate salaries for its teachers possible, and more advertising. The possibilities of the school are limited only by the courses and equipment provided.

Higgins Classical Institute is practically the gift of one man to the College and the state. John H. Higgins, a native of Charleston, Maine, went to New York and there accumulated a fortune. In middle life he was ordained to the Christian ministry and devoted his time and strength to evangelism in the towns of Maine. Coming again to reside in Charleston, he became the liberal benefactor of the town, and with a purpose to serve Christian education, put nearly \$100,000 into the buildings, grounds, and equipment of the Academy that was afterward called by his name. This, in 1893, he turned over to Colby, with an endowment of \$25,000, on condition that Colby should provide an equal amount. The College did not meet this condition, except by payment year by year of interest on the fund which they had promised. The death of the founder and patron, and the loss by fire of the dormitory in 1914, were heavy blows, but special efforts were made to relieve the financial stress, and the school has increased greatly in influence and efficiency. Its equipment has been increased by the purchase of the Higgins residence for a dormitory for girls. Under the present arrangement of payment by the state for special work, and by towns not

supporting a high school for the education of their pupils, its receipts and expenditures are in close balance. It has great resources, and greater possibilities which it is in a fair way to realize.

The academies came into special relation with Colby College in 1877, which held in trust their earlier endowments and was to exert certain rights of supervision. Thus Colby became possessed of the finest system of academies held by any Baptist college in the country. Her efforts had secured the original endowments, and loans were extended to the academies in their times of special need for a few years. Soon their own Boards of Trustees and other influential friends came to care for the interests of the academies and great sums of money were contributed that the College itself never could have secured.

The education afforded by these schools is of the highest type in its grade and the contribution to character is regarded as "the supreme aim." There is sincere and helpful coöperation between the academies and the College. Each could do without the other now, but if, according to President Champlin, "the schools saved the College," it should be remembered that the College saved the schools from extinction and made possible to them their subsequent prosperity.

In the founding of Coburn and the refounding of Hebron and Ricker, the College has rendered one of its very largest contributions to the education, citizenship, and high service in the state, the nation, and the world.

But the man of many burdens, stern and indomitable purpose, was growing weary. President Champlin had been connected with the College for thirty-three years, for seventeen of which he had been President. Those in the inner circle knew the greatness of his service and the depth of his love for the College. A generation later it was recognized by all.

Retiring to Portland President Champlin enjoyed a little of the rest that comes after high achievement and is accompanied



HIGGINS CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

by the high honor of all friends, both old and new. He found a leading place in the life of the city, and when he died in 1882 he was deeply mourned. At the funeral Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, then President of Bowdoin College, paid the tribute of one great man to another. He said:

We meet to make him even more to us hereafter than before. I come also to stand here with you and mingle my tributes with yours. To the man who loved his country, his state and the community in which he lived and who labored for them with his best, I offer the salutation, may I say, of a fellow citizen. To the scholar, to the strong and strenuous man in the cause of education, to the maker of books, to the instructor of youth, the college which I represent [Bowdoin] offers a sincere and affectionate tribute. . . . I have had occasion to know something of the work he was doing for his college, but how he could at the same time he was doing so much to found the institution financially, arrange to put forth so many books, evincing scholarship and hard work, I cannot understand. I regard it as an example, one indeed I had almost said, which rather discourages than encourages us for how can we follow, how can we reach to those heights which he seemed so easily to achieve.

Dr. Champlin published the following:

Demosthenes on the Crown, 1843, immediately adopted and for thirty years the text used in the leading American colleges.

Select Popular Orations of Demosthenes, 1848.

Kuhner's Latin Grammar, 1849.

Aeschines on the Crown, 1850.

Short and Comprehensive Greek Grammar, 1852.

Butler's Analogy with Ethical Discourses, 1859.

Text-book on Intellectual Philosophy, 1860.

First Principles of Ethics, 1861.

Lessons in Political Economy, 1868.

Selections from Tacitus, 1876.

Constitution of the U. S., 1880.

To them should be added many articles and reviews in the leading magazines of the country and numberless addresses and sermons.

Hobart W. Richardson, '53, one of the most brilliant of Colby's editors, said:

The service which Dr. Champlin rendered to the college and to his generation is not measured or even indicated by a list of his published work. He was not merely or even primarily a literary man. He was pre-eminently a man of affairs — a man who would naturally have become a great merchant or a successful politician. His tendencies were all practical. He edited Greek and Latin text books because in the place where he found himself, that was the thing to do. When he left the professorship of Ancient Languages, he turned to other studies without regret and with the same industry and sound appreciation of the requirements of his new position.

If, however, any scholars of the "old school" yet remain, they will appreciate the picture of Dr. Champlin in the retirement of old age, after the arduous duties of his Presidency were over, preparing in Portland almost his last book, and he called it his best, his edition of the *Histories of Tacitus*. In his last days he spoke of a desire to teach Tacitus once more, and again, of proclaiming the importance of Christianity to the world, and so died the scholar and the Christian.



HENRY E. ROBINS, D.D.
President, 1873-1882

CHAPTER VIII

The Administrations of President Robins and President Pepper

THE successor of Dr. Champlin was the Rev. Henry E. Robins, D.D., who was called from the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, N. Y. He was an eminent preacher and an idealist, but with the energy and business acumen which does not always characterize men of that type of mind. He was an enthusiast for the great things of truth and righteousness and could denounce what he regarded as the opposite with an adequate, even abundant, scorn. A clear thinker, he expressed his convictions — neither he nor any of his hearers thought of them as opinions — with compelling eloquence. In the President's chair he remained a preacher of the gospel.

The churches of the state received him with great favor and sent to him their sons. The number of students was largely increased, the curriculum was enlarged, more electives were offered, the buildings were improved. The resources of the College kept pace with the increase of the students and its needs.

It was the thought of the President that found voice in this resolution of the Board:

It is of the highest importance to this University that its character and reputation for moral purity and good order be kept at an elevated standard, and that the faculty be required carefully and earnestly to strive for the accomplishment of this end.

Resolved, That the students of the University be required to attend public worship at least once on each Lord's Day.

The Faculty were also directed to institute and maintain such oversight over the halls of the University "as in their judgment may be needful and wise."

By discipline, occasionally severe, and not always well founded, the President strove to keep the life of the College on an ideal plane. Misunderstandings ensued, but those who came to know the real spirit and kindly heart of the President became grateful for one of the highest inspirations of life.

The administration of President Robins marks the dividing line between the old and the new in Colby history, and one of his successors [President Small] declared that "the progress, plans, and improvements of the later years are developments of the policy that was then proposed."

The American Baptist Educational Commission in May, 1873, suggested as part of the National Commemoration a simultaneous effort in all states and territories for the strengthening and endowing of the institutions of higher learning — academies, colleges, and universities.

The first object to be sought was the raising of the money to meet Governor Coburn's offer of \$50,000 for Waterville Classical Institute on condition that \$50,000 more be subscribed to endow at least two other academies in the state. "Thus the college and academies will form one system under one general oversight, and inspired by one spirit, whose stimulating and elevating influence will be felt throughout the Commonwealth."

The Committee consisted of Joseph Ricker, Henry E. Robins, James T. Champlin, Wm. H. Shailer, Frank T. Hazelwood, Moses Giddings, William Wilson, Benj. D. Metcalf, James H. Hanson and A. R. Crane.

Dr. Crane became the financial agent of the committee and in due time secured the endowment proposed.

The first year of Dr. Robins' presidency the number of students was only sixty-two. It was one hundred fifty-seven in 1879.

In 1881 the health of President Robins began to fail. A leave of absence was granted to him for the balance of the year.

Other notable events of the year were the election of Albion

W. Small of the class of '76 to be Professor of History, and Judge Percival Bonney of Portland was elected Treasurer. A special fund of \$30,000 was raised to meet deficits and enlarge activities. Of this sum, Abner Coburn, J. Warren Merrill and Gardner Colby gave \$5,000 each.

The death of Dr. William H. Shailer occasioned the following Minute on the records of the Board:

He was wise and sagacious in counsel, prudent yet progressive in planning for the highest interests of the university, faithful and untiring in executing the trusts committed to him. The cause of education in this state has lost by his death one of its most influential friends.

The death of Hon. B. D. Metcalf, who by his counsel and his gifts in time of special need had served the College well, was memorialized.

Prof. S. K. Smith, after the resignation of Dr. Robins, served as acting President. Dr. Robins returned to his post with the Commencement of 1881, but soon his health declined to such an extent that he was obliged to give up his work and at a special meeting, February 14, 1882, sought release from his office.

Fortunately, the successor to Dr. Robins was secured immediately. With remarkable consent, the eyes, minds, and hearts of the friends of Colby turned to one man. He was no stranger to Waterville. Ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in 1860, after closing his pastorate here he had been sixteen years a teacher at Newton and Crozer and had established a reputation for sound learning, clear thinking, and brilliant expression.

After conference, a committee consisting of Geo. W. Bosworth, O. S. Stearns, J. Ricker, Moses Giddings, Abner Coburn and J. Warren Merrill reported their "conviction that Dr. Pepper is the man whom Divine Providence has prepared for the emergency before us." His election followed.

George Dana Boardman Pepper was born in Ware, Mass., February 5, 1833. His father, John Pepper, embodied the best of the Puritan principles and loyalty. At twenty-one he entered

Amherst College, well prepared to receive all that the college had to give him, and to become its best, and by common consent, greatest student of that period. Graduated at Newton in 1860, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Waterville, Maine. The same year he was married to Annie Grassie, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke. The modern ideas of a college pastor were anticipated in the relations of pastor and Mrs. Pepper to the college students, while their leadership in the life of the town was quickly established.

Two years in the chair of Church History at Newton and fourteen years as Professor of Systematic Theology in Crozer Seminary at Upland, Pa., had prepared him well for his work.

The inaugural address of Dr. Pepper—"A Definition and Defense of the Liberal Arts College"—has been regarded as one of the ablest documents on the theme ever produced in America.

The main body of the Address is an exposition of liberal education as possessing the three fundamental characteristics of catholicity, symmetry and vitality; a catholicity which embraces all fundamental fields of thought; not leaving it to the student to choose merely that which appeals to his taste, which his leisure or his whim dictates, as was then so fatally advocated by a "brilliant reorganizer (or ought we to say disintegrator)"; a symmetry which develops the whole man, not forgetting, as was too often done in the earlier periods of American education, the physical man, since it was not the true "badge and glory of a student to be pale-faced, hollow-cheeked, sunken-eyed, lean and ill-favored," like the kine of Pharaoh, a perpendicular, slightly animated, and very insignificant corpse, as though a huge Corliss engine could be run at full power on a scarecrow frame, rocking and creaking and ready to tumble to pieces; a vitality which resides in living men teaching living subjects to living men.

The kind of students desired by the new president is indicated in the following quotation:

The college cannot be an academy or high school, nor do the work of academy or high school. Better ten students that are *college* students than a thousand amorphous nondescripts. It must have *students*—youth with power and disposition to do the work and receive the benefits of the course. A college is not a training school for feeble-minded, a hospital for the sick,



GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN PEPPER, LL.D.
President, 1882-1889

a retreat for the lazy, a reform school for the vicious, a jail or prison for criminals. All such characters can be spared from the college. None such are welcome. Any such that creep in unawares will have speedy leave of absence from Colby, and no request for their return. If there is any place in this world for them it is outside college precincts.

The years of President Pepper's administration reflected the character of the President. His kindliness, quick appreciation of good work on the part of professor or student, his good cheer, his optimism, and his fairness "communicated his own courage."

In his annual report for 1887 President Pepper called attention to the "well-nigh universal and uniform courtesy, good-will, loyalty and fidelity to duty manifested by the students." Concerning the religious interests of the College, Dr. Pepper makes a very satisfactory report. "Prof. Elder has on Sunday morning met a Bible Class composed of students from the senior and junior classes and Prof. Warren a class of freshmen. I have met a class of sophomores at the same hour, giving a series of lectures on the Bible and subjects pertaining to it. The young ladies have had religious meetings at Ladies' Hall and these have been occasions of deep interest. It is possible to say truthfully that Colby University is a Christian College."

With reference to the outreach of the influence of the Faculty he says:

The college is manned by teachers who in their public services abroad represent it worthily, confer upon it honor, and attract to it favorable notice. It has been my endeavor to encourage the professors each in his own way to make close and vital the connection of the college with the public, while the teacher's first duty is to his classes and with them he has also to recognize collateral interest essential to the institution.

During this period the student attendance was about one hundred twenty per year. January 4, 1885, Hon. Abner Coburn, who had served for forty years on the Board of Trustees, and had proved himself one of the most generous of the benefactors of the College, died, leaving a bequest to Colby of \$200,000.

Governor Coburn remains the largest benefactor in the amount of gifts that the College ever has had.

A thorough revision of the curriculum and the opening of the new departments of Geology and Mineralogy retained the proved values of former courses and opened new fields for enthusiastic research.

The Alumni Association, in the persons of its committee, D. P. Bailey and R. W. Dunn, were again before the Board asking for the modest allowance of two members in each class on the Board. It was referred to a committee to report next year. The day of democracy was not yet.

Next year, however, Josiah H. Drummond and F. W. Bake-man, Committee, recommended that the Alumni Association be invited to present to the Board annually the names of three gentlemen whom they desired to have elected as members of the Board. This system of nomination was accepted by the Alumni Association and was in force for several years.

Ballots were distributed among the alumni in 1888 and the following were nominated: Larkin Dunton, '55; Leslie C. Cornish, '75; Albert P. Marble, '61. Of these, Larkin Dunton and Leslie C. Cornish were elected, the latter to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Lyford.

The Shannon building—"The Shannon Observatory and Physical Laboratory"—was built in 1889, wholly paid for by Col. Shannon and thoroughly equipped and prepared for the special departments of work in which the eminent scientist, William A. Rogers, had secured a national reputation.

But the strain of executive work proved too heavy, and Dr. Pepper in 1889 resigned the presidency. Travel abroad seemed to restore his strength and after a brief pastorate in Saco he was called to Colby to fill the chair of Biblical Literature. His courses in the Bible made it a new revelation to his students. Describing his work he said he held "a professorship of holes." To be more explicit, he was called on to teach whatever seemed

to be needed, and to fill the vacancy when any professor or the president chanced to be absent.

At the close of President Pepper's administration in 1889 the endowment of the College, besides its real estate, had risen to \$505,767.00.

Retiring in 1900 he spent the rest of his life in Waterville. Instinctively the people regarded him as the "first citizen" of the city. Dr. and Mrs. Pepper were prominent and efficient in all social, civic, and religious interests that made for the good of the city, or connected it with the life of the larger world. Their hospitality was boundless and an evening with them brought out the richer values of life.

His son-in-law, Dr. Frederick M. Padelford of the University of Washington, writes :

He did not die, but awoke to renewed strength and liberated powers on January 30, 1913. The playfulness which softened his domestic life and charmed everyone who knew him as a friend was present to the last. On the day of his death, in one of the wakeful moments, he remarked to a friend: "They say I have hardening of the arteries: I am glad it is not hardening of the heart."

CHAPTER IX

The Administrations of President Small and President Whitman

PRESIDENT PEPPER rarely erred in his judgment of men. Watching the career of the young professor of History in Colby, he came to feel that Dr. Albion Woodbury Small of the class of 1876, Colby, was the one man to be his successor. He regarded the time of his retirement opportune because Dr. Small was available to take up his work.

Albion W. Small was the son of Rev. A. K. P. Small, D.D., of the class of 1849, and when elected to the presidency of Colby was not only the first graduate to serve as President and the first son of a graduate, but was the youngest man who had been called to that office, being only thirty-five years of age. He was graduated from Colby with highest rank in the class of 1876 and from Newton Theological Institution in 1879. He then went to Germany for the study of History and Philosophy. He studied at Leipsic and the University of Berlin and traveled extensively through Germany, France, Italy, England and Greece.

In 1881 he was elected to the chair of History in Colby. His originality and energy immediately won the students and attracted attention outside the College. He was in constant demand as preacher and lecturer. While at Johns Hopkins he had lectured on the State Constitutions and State Sovereignty, and his degree of Doctor of Philosophy was fully earned. A paper on "The Dynamics of Social Progress" before the American Institute of Instruction won the attention of the leading educators of the country. Professor Small had decided to give himself to the study of Sociology.

His successor in the chair of History was Shailer Mathews.



ALBION W. SMALL, LL.D.
President, 1889-1892

The number of students in the College increased to one hundred and eighty-four, a larger number than at any previous time in its history. President Small recommended the system of coördinate colleges for young men and young women, which was adopted July, 1890, by the Board of Trustees, by the following votes:

(a) That the Board adopt the purpose of organizing within the University a college for young men and a second coördinate college for young women.

(b) That as soon as the income of the University will permit, instruction in the different branches pursued in common by the young men and the young women be given to the students in each college separately, except in the case of lectures, which would be given to the students of both colleges simultaneously, and excepting also laboratory work, in which pupils are engaged upon individual problems.

(d) That in the further development of the elective system due attention be paid to the expansion of courses likely to be of special attractiveness to members of the one college or the other. I refer, on the one hand, to courses in natural and political sciences, and, on the other hand, to courses in language, literature, aesthetics, and history.

(e) That in case the students in one of the colleges should in any study not be numerous enough to form a separate division, they be admitted to recitation with the corresponding division in the other college.

(f) That in class organization, rank, prize contests, appointments, and honors, the members of the two colleges be treated as independently as though they were in distinct institutions.

(g) That the faculty be authorized to begin this reorganization with the class that shall enter in 1890, provided it can be done without additional expense.

Board of Conference and Student Council

The Board of Conference was organized to give to the students share in the administration of campus affairs. It consisted of the President and two members of the Faculty, four of the Senior class, three of the Junior, two of the Sophomore and one of the Freshman, the undergraduates being chosen by their respective classes. An elaborate series of rules was drawn up

and regular meetings of the Board were held. The Board was not only charged with maintaining order in the dormitories and on the campus but

Either committee shall be competent to act as a grand jury to investigate and prevent charges on specific cases. The whole Board shall sit as a tribunal to consider each case presented.

The Committee of Students shall be regarded as the authorized medium of communication between the students and the faculty.

The Committee of Students was given authority to assign demerits and determine fines. The college officers bound themselves not to determine matters involving college discipline before a meeting of the Board of Conference should have been called.

As the Faculty reserved the right to set aside decisions of the Conference and resume the initiative in all matters pertaining to college order, perhaps the changes in administration were not so drastic as they might appear.

However, the Board of Conference justified its existence and secured a much better state of feeling between classes and between the student body and the Faculty.

Later on the Board was reorganized as The Student Council of Colby College. On the student side it included one representative of each fraternity and the president of each of the four classes.

The Council has charge of all contests between the classes, exerts its influence on the side of law and order, considers special cases and is the authorized representative of the students in all their dealings with the Faculty.

The progress made in so short a time seemed to assure a future of remarkable prosperity under the new President. At Commencement the degree of D.D. was conferred upon W. R. Harper, President of the new University of Chicago. It was not an evidence of gratitude, but of wisdom on his part, that within a year President Harper invited Colby's brilliant young Presi-

dent to become head professor of Sociology in that University. It was one of the great positions in education in the country. It opened to a man like President Small an opportunity with unlimited resource to develop according to his own conceptions a department of education new and of utmost value to human society. Naturally, he resigned his position at Colby, but his loyalty to his Alma Mater never abated.

After the resignation of President Small the Trustees spread upon their records :

Colby University has been fortunate in its leadership in the crises of its history. When a step was to be taken in advance, the man to lead has appeared. This was true when President Small assumed the leadership of the college. . . . His administration has been characterized by rare executive ability and by a vigor that was both well directed and well sustained. There has been a marked increase in the attendance of the students and the financial conditions have shown steady improvement. In this, the last year of his administration, the attendance was the largest on record and the current expenditures have been kept within the current receipts. His labors outside the strict lines of college work, both in this and other states, have been abundant, and have added much to the reputation of the college. He has given himself without stint to the interests of the University, and has been unwearied in his efforts for its upbuilding. His discipline, while firm, has tended to secure a large measure of self-government on the part of the students. His instruction has been inspiring and stimulating to an unusual degree. As teacher and preacher he has led willing captives in the class room and place of public assembly. . . .

The years as head professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago and Dean of the graduate school of Arts and Literature, editor of the *American Journal of Sociology* from its founding in 1895, author of many learned and significant books, including *The Beginnings of American Nationality*, *General Sociology*, *Adam Smith and Modern Sociology*, *The Meaning of Social Science*, *Between Eras from Capitalism to Democracy*, and many sociological monographs, have made large contribution to the literature of a great science and to the thought of the world. High in the councils of his denomination, and a member of its

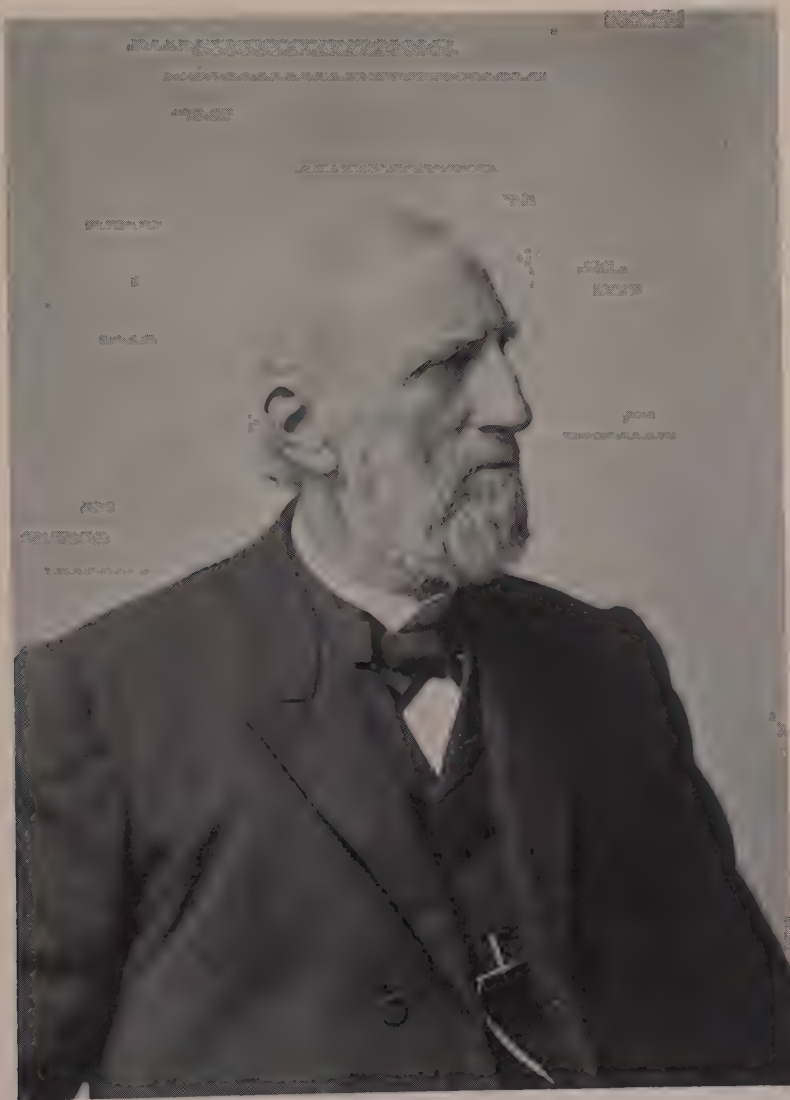
National Board of Education, he did his utmost, and successfully, for Colby and her academies. His advocacy served Colby well when she was placed upon the list for share in the results of the New World Movement. One of the most eminent of the teachers of Colby, he kept his Colby faith.

Professor Smith

The same year the following minute was spread upon the records:

Professor Samuel K. Smith retires from the faculty of Colby University at the end of the present term, after a continuous service of forty-two years. During all this time he has been an able, conscientious teacher. His mind possesses those qualities rarely so fully developed and so well balanced in one person — acuteness, logical power, and breadth of view. Whatever subject he has examined he has probed to the bottom. Whatever principles he has applied he has followed to the conclusion, and whatever ground he has professed to explore he has known to its limits. As a teacher he has shown great critical power. Whatever weakness has existed in argument or rhetoric, it has been exposed to the light of truth. His teaching has been unusually stimulating. No student trained by his critical scrutiny could be satisfied with anything short of the best. As a result of this, he has stamped himself upon his pupils as a moulding influence that has lasted through the years. Many of us are largely indebted to Professor Smith for whatever power of orderly and logical thought we possess. Few men have teaching power at once so strong and so enduring. His influence has been one of the heart as well as of the head. Few college professors make more friends and none make warmer ones. The friendships for Professor Smith have been so firmly grounded in genuine respect that they strengthen with the flight of time. Many of us love him as a father. As teacher, preacher, and man, his has been a well-rounded life. He retires from the field of active service bearing with him the honor and loving regard of the Trustees and of hosts of his former pupils. May the future be to him as peaceful as the past has been honorable.

LARKIN DUNTON	} <i>Committee</i>
LESLIE C. CORNISH	
EDWIN F. LYFORD	



PROF. SAMUEL K. SMITH, D.D.

Again the Trustees in search of a President went to Portland, finding this time the brilliant and popular pastor of the Free Street Church, Rev. Beniah L. Whitman. A graduate of Brown and of Newton, though immediately successful in an important pastorate, he saw the great possibilities of the position that was offered to him as the head of Colby College, and accepted it. Both Faculty and students gave him enthusiastic coöperation and his public addresses won many friends for the College within the state and beyond it.

Immediately after his graduation in 1890, one Arthur J. Roberts was elected an instructor in English at a salary of \$900. Next year his salary was raised, but in the following year the Committee on Faculty suggested, evidently in anxiety, that "any interruption of Mr. Roberts' work in this department would be a serious loss to the University. In the judgment of your Committee he should be elected at once to a professorship. And allow us to add that the personal regard and respect of the students for him is something phenomenal." The phenomenon has continued ever since!

The number of students increased to two hundred and six, the largest in the history of the College up to that time. The gymnasium was enlarged and provided with baths and modern equipment. Physical training found fitting place in the courses.

In 1894 Prof. Shailer Mathews resigned to accept a position in the Divinity School of Chicago University. The Trustees of Colby testified to the breadth and efficiency of his work in the College. His class room duties had covered a wide field. He had been prominent in the religious work, had been a leader in athletics, and in the extension work of the College. Already he had shown that his activity could not be confined to ordinary lines or fields. He won quick preferment at Chicago, gained national fame by his books and addresses, became President of the Northern Baptist Convention, Dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago, and for many years has been a leader of the

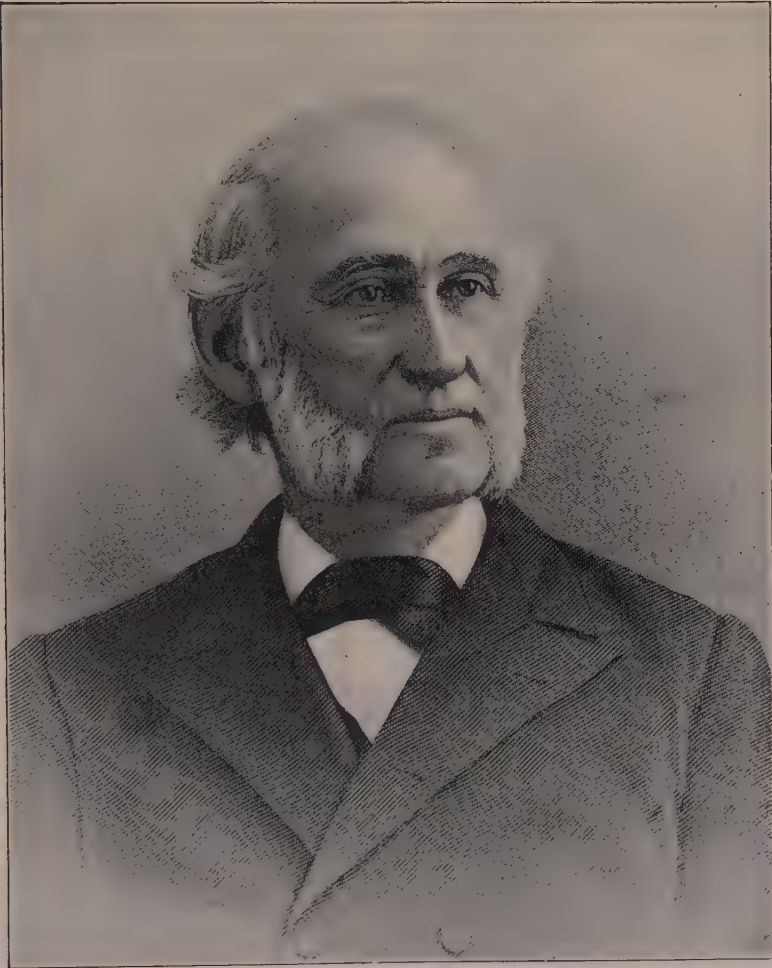
liberals who hold that religion should have a rational foundation and should be rationally and universally applied. Dean Mathews has kept up his historical studies and has published important books in that field. Probably he has more books to his credit than has any other of Colby's graduates. He edited *The World Today* and *The Biblical World*, 1913 to date. Among his books are *The Social Teachings of Jesus*, *The Messianic Hope in the New Testament*, *The Church and the Changing Order*, *The Social Gospel*, *The Gospel and Modern Man*, *The Spiritual Interpretation of History*, *The French Revolution*, *The Faith of a Modernist*, etc., etc.

Dean Mathews has served as President of The Federal Council of The Churches of Christ In America and was appointed lecturer of The Haskell Foundation to present the Christian religion to the universities and learned men of China, Japan, and the East. Over forty thousand listened intently to his message.

On April 21, 1894, one of the greatest benefactors Colby ever had died. He had given the College something better than money, even men, qualified for its work and able to extend its influence. The Trustees wrote:

James Hobbs Hanson, LL.D., fell asleep on April 21st last, after an absence of only five days from the school and the tasks which had long been his joy and delight. Though in feeble health in recent years, he had held himself to a strict performance of the duties which had engaged him so earnestly for more than half a century. A graduate of the class of 1842, he entered at once upon the work of teaching in which he achieved a national reputation. Forty of the fifty-one years of his professional life were spent in two periods of service, as the Principal of Waterville Academy, and the Coburn Classical Institute. These years were eventful both to himself and the college. Eager students gathered around him. They felt the influence of his patient, persistently honest work, and recognized in him a master indeed. The years broadened his acquirements and enlarged his experience and so enriched the life and work of the school.

The college became largely dependent upon him for its supply of students and found in the school of which he had the charge, its most important



JAMES H. HANSON, LL.D.

feeder. Indeed, for some years it might be truthfully said that he was the college. He gave men when men were the only gifts that the college could number. In the darkest days of its history Colby turned to him more than to any other source for the material which would warrant the continuance of its work. For quite a period tributary and stream were nearly identical. He became a trustee in 1862 and served until death released him from the duties which had been cheerfully and faithfully performed and which had brought a large measure of good to his Alma Mater.

He was constant in his attendance upon the meetings of the Board and was a faithful custodian of the trust which had been committed to him. The weight of his character and the extent of his acquirements made him for a long period the most eminent as well as the most widely known teacher in the preparatory schools of the state. His text books in Latin Prose and Poetry evinced scholarship of the highest order and made him an authority in the best fitting schools of the land. His genius for work was amazing and his endurance in the performance of this work was well nigh marvelous. By his death the college loses one of its most distinguished sons, and this Board one of its most honored members.

The Colby *Oracle* of '94, in its sketch of Prof. John B. Foster, truly said:

The recent successes of Colby University are popularly traced to the large financial endowments which the College has been fortunate enough to receive from noble benefactors. And such endowments have indeed been the immediate occasion of the great progress realized in these latter decades. But not all, even of the friends of the college, duly remember that Colby's chief endowments have been men, and not money. It is through her earlier professors, their devoted piety, robust endurance, and conspicuous ability, that the institution survived at all, and at length, after the long, patient, heroic struggle, was endowed with generous means. In the future it will be seen that the survival and fame of our beloved Alma Mater are pivoted, not so much upon money endowments, but upon such men as Champlin, Smith, Hamlin, Foster, Lyford, and others of their mould.

The friends of Colby were disappointed when President Whitman, in 1895, suddenly resigned to become the president of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. Sam, the janitor-philosopher of the institution, set forth the situation well in these words: "I tell yuh, sah, what dis institution needs am a President's fun'ral," and then added, "I want somebody 't'll stay 'til he dies, or as long as I does."

CHAPTER X

The Administrations of President Butler and President White

ONE feature of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the College was an address delivered by Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago. Dr. Butler was a graduate of the College in the class of '73, the son of Dr. Nathaniel Butler of the class of '42. He had been Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Chicago, later Professor of Latin, and then of English. When invited to deliver the address at Colby he was the Director of University Extension, of the University of Chicago.

His subject at Waterville was "The College Ideal and American Life." His wide acquaintance with American colleges and his many contacts with the active forces in American life, enabled him to give an address of very unusual significance, pointing out that Colby had "stood faithfully to the ideal of a safe and sound culture—a culture not withdrawn from life, but intimately and necessarily concerned with life, and had steadily moved toward the realization of her ideal." He showed that the college ideal should fulfill itself in every department of the nation's activity. He asserted the supremacy of the spirit and the place of the college in bringing that supremacy into actual experience.

When President Whitman resigned the thought of Trustees and Alumni turned to Dr. Butler as the man best qualified to become President. Accepting an unanimous call, Dr. Butler began his work in 1896. It was a heavy task. The large benefactions of Colby, Coburn, Merrill, Wording, and others had made possible a broadening of the work of the College, and Colby had



NATHANIEL BUTLER, JR., LL.D.
President, 1896-1901

sought to maintain well her rank among the American colleges that were constantly broadening their work by multiplying their courses and largely increasing their faculties. This multiplied their expenses. Investments were producing less income, and some that had been regarded as sound and safe proved of little value. The number of students in college, especially of women, had largely increased and no worthy dormitory facilities had been provided. The Chemistry rooms which Dr. Elder had made a shrine, not only of science, but of literature and life, were sadly inadequate to the modern demands. The new President immediately saw that the endowment of the College must be greatly increased, a chemical building erected, and a worthy dormitory for the women provided.

Not merely to meet these needs, but with the conception that the College and the community and society generally should be brought into closer harmony of thought and action, Dr. Butler took such steps as brought to pass an entirely new relation between the city of Waterville and the College. Laying the situation plainly before the Board of Trade, he sought a coöperation of the citizens that should be to their mutual interest. There was hearty response. The friendly attitude of Dr. and Mrs. Butler was reciprocated. The Trustees voted an effort to raise \$50,000 for specific purposes, and the Baptist Education Society promised \$10,000 on the condition that the full sum should be raised.

Rev. Newall T. Dutton did effective canvassing in the state until his sudden death. Rev. C. E. Owen was then appointed Financial Secretary to collect subscriptions already made and carry on the work. The situation was nearly desperate. The deficit for the year was over \$14,000, which with the deficits from the academies reduced the funds of the College about \$20,000. Good progress was made by Mr. Owen until, in an expensive instance of economy, his work was transferred to another department.

In 1897 William A. Rogers, Ph.D., resigned his professorship

of Physics and Astronomy. His long connection with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, his articles in scientific publications, and the quality of his teaching, had given him high rank as a scientist and had made him known throughout the entire country. Appreciation of his high character and his devoted service to the College was written upon the records.

President Butler, by his very popular sermons and addresses, won the approval of all who heard. He made appeal also to the alumni associations and secured their coöperation in such a way that the Chemical Building that was soon erected on the south campus was called "The Alumni Chemical Building." This building, erected in 1898, admirably met the needs of the Department of Chemistry and provided several additional recitation rooms. It was the first effort on the part of the alumni to do something in a large way for the College.

That the College might have a name true to its type and work, by unanimous vote of the Trustees and an act of Legislature approved January 25, 1899, Colby University became Colby College.

The last of the college land was sold in 1899 and the proceeds went toward the payment for Chemical Hall. It appears that 8,805 acres were sold at \$1.40 per acre, amounting to \$12,327.90. A month later the last portion in Number Eleven, Range Sixteen, 5,535½ acres, was sold at 83c per acre, amounting to \$4,705.17. The total amount realized by the College from the Grant by Massachusetts and the two half-townships granted by Maine, was \$47,370.00—a goodly sum in those days, but the cost of having the land surveyed was very considerable.

Meanwhile efforts had been made by committees of the alumnae to secure funds for a woman's dormitory. Mrs. Nellie Bakeman Donovan had secured several thousand dollars' worth of subscriptions when the financial situation of the College became such that effort for enlargement seemed to be unwise. The excellent spirit prevailing in the College, the loyalty of the students

who flocked to its doors, the high quality of the instruction provided — all these seemed to effect nothing in the way of removing the deficits that increased annually.

In 1901 the University of Chicago extended a very earnest invitation to Dr. Butler to return to a place on its Faculty, offering him a position of wide influence. President Butler had every evidence that his work at Colby had not been in vain; the achievements of his six years showed the possibility of larger things along the same line of effort. The College stood higher in the educational and popular field than ever before; movements were slowly gathering force that would accomplish many of the things which he had sought, he therefore felt at liberty, though regretfully, to resign his position. Returning to Chicago, he became Dean of the College of Education and then of University College. He has proved himself a constant friend of Colby.

President White

The committee were fortunate enough to secure a new president immediately, and by unanimous choice Dr. Charles Lincoln White of Hampton Falls, N. H., was elected. He was graduated at Brown in 1887, at Newton in 1890, had been pastor at Nashua, and at the time of his election was the General Secretary of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention.

The financial situation involved the greatest difficulty and there seemed to be only two lines of approach, namely, economy and increase of resource. The unpleasant and unpopular task of cutting down salaries and dispensing with officers began, but there was an earnest effort to secure increase of funds and resources. The Trustees were kept strictly in hand and when they indulged in appropriations in excess of probable receipts, vote was passed that they endeavor to raise a sum not less than \$2,000 to "meet the deficit which may be caused by the above votes."

The President set a good example by accepting a salary over

\$1,000 less than the usual figure. The professors with similar grace accepted heavy reductions. Every expenditure that could be reduced was reduced. Colby, in company with nearly every other eastern college, had suffered from investments in the west, and also from the dishonesty of a trusted agent.

Investments long of no value were charged off. Faithfully the President and the Finance Committee worked together until a better condition of affairs was secured.

Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond of the class of 1846, in a trusteeship extending from 1857 to his death in 1902, for many years of which he was the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, rendered an eminent service. Distinguished in many lines of professional and political activity, he kept his supreme loyalty for the college of his youth. The Trustees spread upon its records the following:

Dr. Drummond was a most distinguished and loyal son of Colby, to whose service he brought the best that was in him, considering no sacrifice of time and strength too great to lay upon the altar of his Alma Mater. Strongly endowed by nature in body, mind, and heart, he continually added to these native gifts by rigid observance of the laws of health, by prolonged investigations in mathematics, literature, art, history and law, and by a sincere love for truth, intense devotion to philanthropic and fraternal organizations and a continuous and successful attempt to attain a high ideal of conduct and character. During the long period in which he served us as Chairman of our Board he used the nicest judgment in the appointment of committees and in his relations with the Baptists of Maine, with the presidents and professors whom he so well knew, with the students who greatly loved him, and with the graduates of the college who highly respected him, and this because he was so sincere in his convictions, so judicial in all his public utterances, so fair with those who disagreed with him, so fearless in his defense of what he believed was just, and so ready to accept the judgment of the majority. His life and his influence will forever exert a noble strength in the college which mourns his death.

In January, 1902, Judge Percival Bonney of Portland, who for twenty-one years had been Treasurer of the College, resigned his office. His love for the College and desire to serve her was

equalled only by his first and never diminished affection for Hebron Academy. The Trustees expressed their appreciation:

From the beginning to the end his integrity has commanded unquestioning confidence, his service has been rendered *con amore*, his devotion to the college and the affiliated academies has been recognized by all.

On the night of December 5, 1902, fire broke out in the basement of North College, which practically destroyed the interior of the building, though the walls which had stood for eighty years remained sturdy and unharmed. The students, some forty of them, by means of the fire escapes, made hasty exit but with a loss of nearly all their clothing and personal property. The homes of Waterville were immediately opened for their relief, the Waterville Board of Trade, the Faculty, Trustees, and others raised a large subscription. The Maine Legislature, recognizing the service of the College, voted \$15,000 and in brief time the building was better than ever. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The next event of outstanding importance in the life of the College was the building of Foss Hall, the gift of Mrs. William H. Dexter of Worcester, Massachusetts, to her native state, which she had never ceased to love.

By careful study of Maine conditions President White saw the great advantage that would come to boys and girls in towns that did not support standard high schools if they could have the privilege of tuition at academies or city high schools. Presenting the matter to the educational authorities in the state as well as to the Legislature, he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill which made it incumbent on towns that did not support public high schools of "A" grade to pay the tuition of their qualified students in other schools. This was no hardship to the towns, as the cost was much less than would have been involved in the support of separate schools. It opened the doors of education and college to many who otherwise would have gone out into life without this preparation, and in his authorship and advocacy of this measure, President White rendered an exceedingly important service to the whole state.

On January 16, 1903, Prof. Laban E. Warren presented his resignation. He was more than a professor. He was a loving, wise, and inspiring father to his students and in many instances his influence determined their subsequent success. The following resolution was spread upon the college records:

The Trustees of Colby College have this day received with deep regret the resignation of Prof. Laban Warren, who for twenty-eight consecutive years has occupied with distinguished ability the chair of Mathematics and Art.

The noble spirit and the high ethical ideals with which he has always performed his work as a professor emphasize the great loss which Colby College sustains by his removal and fills us with devout thankfulness that a life so noble, pure, and efficient, was so long given to our Institution. He has built himself into the College and into human character and life and leaves an influence behind him which can never be destroyed.

Chapter Houses

An event of considerable importance in the life of the fraternities and the prosperity of the College was the changing of the dormitories in North and South College into special apartments adapted to the use of the several fraternities. Delta Kappa Epsilon had secured a Chapter House of its own, Phi Delta Theta had rented a house owned by the College, the rest of the fraternity members were scattered about in the dormitories or in lodgings down town. The changes made by a committee, of which Edwin C. Whittemore was the executive head, provided for each fraternity a club room, a society hall and dormitory rooms for the fraternity members. The fraternities were to pay to the College a definite rent and the College incurred the expense of structural changes. This gave to the fraternities the privileges of a Chapter House at a low rental and gave to the College a larger interest on its investment. The plan has been in successful operation for twenty years. Local brothers have made considerable contributions to the furnishings of these houses and the work of the fraternities themselves has gained greatly.

January 16, 1907, was a notable day in the history of Colby College, for on it, by unanimous election, Leslie Colby Cornish became Chairman pro tem of the Board, an election which was made permanent June 25, 1907. He continued in that office until his death in 1925, demonstrating its high possibilities in efficient business and in a fellowship with every member of the Board which enabled him to work in self-forgetful loyalty for the good of the College. The loyalty and the friendliness of the Chairman were contagious.

New By-Laws for the College were adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 16, 1907 (pp. 432-442, Records).

The improved financial conditions of the College made it possible to increase the salaries of officers who at no little sacrifice had continued their work through the period of stress, and improved their courses.

The optimism of President White appears in an action on the part of the Trustees asking coöperation of the City Government in securing the removal of the tracks of the Maine Central Railroad to a greater distance from Colby College—but the tracks still retain their unpleasant proximity, and the engines scream as of yore!

Alumni Trustees

On several occasions effort had been made to secure a representation of the alumni on the Board of Trustees, and on January 16, 1907, it was voted to accept the change in By-Laws authorized by the Legislature, whereby the alumni should, by their votes, elect three persons in each class of Trustees, a total of nine.

On February 12, 1908, President White was called to become Associate Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York. This position, as one of the most important in the denomination to which he belonged, and of great influence in education as well,

President White felt constrained to accept. The following resolutions, presented by Judge Wing, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the executive ability and virile characteristics, the persevering industry and promptness, the tireless devotion to duty, of the President of Colby College, Charles Lincoln White, together with the attractive personality of the man, have been observed and admired by those in charge of important trusts who have called him to fill a most responsible place, therefore the Trustees of Colby College, being called upon to face the situation, and of naming his successor, in meeting assembled while considering the premises, resolve:

That it is with regret that we accept the resignation tendered by our President, Charles Lincoln White.

That we gratefully and lovingly give tribute to Dr. White for his faithful, loyal, and effective service for the college during his administration of its affairs as its president.

That we commend him to all the world as a strong and resourceful executive, an able and cultivated educator, and a kind and true Christian gentleman.

That we wish him all success in his new field of action and ask of him that the successful future of Colby College and the deliberations on the part of her Trustees may be made the subject of his best wishes and prayers.

The years of Dr. White's Presidency had been marked by many improvements in the condition of the College and had given him an admirable preparation for the national work to the remarkable development of which, in the last twenty years, he has contributed a progressive and successful leadership.

Probably no man who ever trod the Colby campus had so many friends as did Samuel Osborne, the colored janitor. Born in slavery, brought by Col. Fletcher to Waterville, he fulfilled the duties indicated by the words in gilt letters on the cap which he proudly wore — "The Janitor of Colby University," for whose good name and fame he regarded himself as largely responsible. He gave thirty-seven years of service to the college and when he died President White and pastor Whittemore were at his bedside. He was mourned wherever there was a Colby man and Dr. Fred M. Padelford of the University of Washington wrote his biography.



SAMUEL OSBORNE
Janitor of Colby University
1867-1903



ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, LL.D.
President, 1908 -

CHAPTER XI

The Administration of President Roberts, 1908-

IT has been noted that when, in the history of the College, a new development or departure was in order, the leader proved to be at hand. On the resignation of President White the thought of all Trustees, Faculty, friends, and the student body, turned to Professor Arthur Jeremiah Roberts. Some of the fathers of the Baptist faith would have said that he was "predestinated to be the President of Colby College." They would have found evidence of this in the fact that he was exactly the type of boy for whom the College existed. Born in a Maine town, of sturdy New England stock, with large ambitions and tremendous energy, he found Colby precisely adapted to his student needs. A leader in athletics and the life of the College, he found in the friendship and guidance of the strong and kindly men of the Faculty just the influence necessary to make the utmost of his college course. He knew Colby thoroughly from student experience.

On graduation, immediately elected as an instructor, he proved himself so popular and helpful to both students and Faculty that the Trustees immediately recognized his service as "phenomenal." With the exception of a period spent in post-graduate study at Harvard, Professor Roberts continued on the Faculty until his election to the Presidency. This gave him a very intimate experience of the working of the College from the Faculty standpoint and a comprehensive knowledge of its real problems. No president was ever greeted with greater enthusiasm on the part of the students. They believed in him, trusted him, and were quite willing to follow him.

Chairman Cornish, at the annual meeting after President Roberts' election, was able to announce "the best year in the life of the College."

That not easily defined but essential thing, "college spirit," was greatly quickened and every department of college life became enthusiastic. The President knew how the bright country boy feels with reference to going to college, and at his invitation more sought Colby than ever before. Colby Day came to overflow with enthusiasm; an athletic victory meant glory not only to the team, but to the College; the whole College came to stand behind its representatives on any field of activity. In short, the thrill and delight of college life became greatly enhanced at Colby and that meant that better things and better standards were realized on the more serious side of study and investigation.

A writer in the *Echo* said, as early as 1910, that "the President had given to every Colby graduate, student and sympathizer, confidence in the College."

On October 12, 1910, Edward Winslow Hall, LL.D., emeritus Professor of Modern Languages and Librarian of Colby, died at the age of seventy years.

Forty-eight years as student, professor, and librarian, had he been connected with the College. No man knew more of Colby than did Dr. Hall. Through his service in the library he knew not only the names, but the tastes and the character of the students for a long period of years. He was the editor of two General Catalogs, wrote a brief "History of Higher Education in Maine" for the U. S. Government, and other educational monographs. Always interested in the alumni, he was the connecting link between the College and the alumni in New York and farther west, and did a great deal to maintain their interest in the College and secure their support. The library was his memorial. He found it a jumbled mass of miscellaneous books, without orderly arrangement or classification — he left it an ordered library, with resources available to every student. When he



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

began his work the library numbered 9,000, with a circulation of only 760 volumes a year. He was one of the original members of the American Library Association, was called a model librarian, and his library received the commendation of the U. S. Department of Education. For his work as Professor of Modern Languages he studied in France and Germany, bringing home not only linguistic lore, but an extensive bundle of stories that were hilariously received by successive generations of students. With the exception of service at Washington during the war, practically the work of his life was given to Colby College.

So much was the library a part of his life that when it suffered he suffered with it, and when it rejoiced (rarely!) he rejoiced with it.

Another of the members of the Board of Trustees, and one of the great benefactors of education in Maine, died on April 16, 1910—John Hamilton Higgins.

Born in Maine, of Revolutionary stock, he had a remarkably successful business career in New York. In middle life, moved by deep religious experience, he turned from great financial rewards and served as an evangelist among the churches of Maine. His property as well as his time he devoted to Christian service. He founded Higgins Classical Institute, putting into its plant nearly \$100,000 and placing in the hands of Colby, for its endowment, \$25,000 more. His works declared his faith and carried forward his service.

The growing prosperity of the College made it necessary to construct a new dormitory in 1913, which was provided for from the surplus revenues and the rentals of the rooms within two years.

A new librarian was secured in the person of Mr. Charles P. Chipman, '06. He was a book lover, an author of repute, and a student who mastered his subjects. Several monographs issued from his pen during his official connection with Colby, including *The Beginnings of Colby College*, and his most important pub-

lication, *The General Catalogue*, issued at the centennial. Possibly, however, in his founding of the *Alumnus*, he made an even larger contribution to the welfare of the College.

The resources of the College were increased by the receipt, in 1913, of \$75,000 from the estate of Levi M. Stewart of Minneapolis, through his brother, Hon. David D. Stewart of St. Albans. This became one of the permanent funds of the College, of which, from 1849 to 1851, Levi M. Stewart had been a student.

A real sorrow came to the College in the death of Hon. Forrest Goodwin of Skowhegan, of the class of 1887. He had worked his way through college, speedily won success at the Bar, was elected by a great vote of the alumni as one of their representatives on the Board of Trustees, gave to his Alma Mater the Forrest Goodwin prize for public speaking, and was a representative in Congress from the Third Maine District when he died.

The same year recorded the death of Dr. Joshua William Beede of Auburn, long a faithful Trustee, and of Dr. George Dana Boardman Pepper, President 1882-89, and subsequently professor.

The Christmas Letters issued first in 1913. In them President Roberts gave a frank statement of the conditions at the College, reporting both progress and needs, and giving the opportunity for a Christmas offering. These Christmas gifts amounted in the aggregate to several thousand dollars, but their principal advantage was in the renewed fellowship between the College and its graduates.

John Hedman and Hedman Hall

In 1915 another dormitory was needed, and this, too, became a memorial. John Hedman, a son of the Swedish colony in northern Maine, after a brilliant college course, became head of the Department of Romance Languages, a position which he held for fourteen years. His remarkable ability, disciplined by college training, won special attention at the University of Paris

where he received the highest honor that can be awarded to a foreign student, the Sorbonne Prize. Equally notable was the way in which he entered into the life of the College, coöperated with his fellows of the Faculty, and exercised a friendship that gave spirit to all, from Freshman to President. His early death from typhoid pneumonia seemed to the College a misfortune and a disaster, but he had contributed to it a service that will be permanent and a spirit that increases more and more.

The years 1908 to 1916 showed marked change in the position and needs of the College. Formerly, students had been the prime need, and then money for the meager support of the Faculty. With the steady enlargement of the student body, the increase in the number of courses offered and the heavier expense of modern life, more buildings and equipment became necessary, a larger endowment must be provided and a more adequate support given to a Faculty that had been multiplied several times from the old days of Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. The alumni had shown in their contributions to the Chemical Building not only a willingness, but a desire to have part in the larger prosperity of the College. The Trustees were agreed that an increase of endowment should be the first and inclusive objective. President Roberts has this characteristic that if anything is to be done for the College, he sees no reason why he should not put in all his strength to do it. Commissioned therefore, by the Trustees, he made application to the General Education Board of New York for aid, and on June 27, 1916, reported assurance had been received that the Board would pay \$125,000 to complete an endowment increase of \$500,000.

Then the murky clouds of the eastern morning blazed with the lightning of the World War. The United States nominally was still at peace, but the minds of men were so disturbed and filled with foreboding that the effort to endow colleges seemed inopportune. President Roberts found himself heartily in accord with the spirit of the hour and active effort to secure the \$500,000 fund was deferred for the time.

The Shannon Offer

On June 27, 1916, the Board of Trustees met as usual in Chemical Hall at 9:00 A.M. The meeting was called to order by Judge Cornish, prayer was offered by Dr. Bakeman. There were present members Cornish, Bailey, Boutelle, Bullen, Dodge, Dunn, Gibbs, King, Murray, Owen, Whittemore, Campbell, Padelford, Trafton, Wing and Chapman. All usual and regular, but something unusual was in the air. Announcement was made that Charles F. T. Seaverns, class of 1901, had given \$5,000 for the equipment of Memorial Hall as the College Reading Room, and for certain changes in the Library. He was duly thanked.

The report of the Committee on Endowment was presented orally by President Roberts to the effect that the General Education Board had agreed to give \$125,000 if the balance of \$500,000 was raised by the friends of the College. President Roberts continued his remarks, and urged that every effort should be made to raise the half million. He was sure of the future if Colby seized the present opportunity. Opportunity was pounding at the door and we were about to open the door. General discussion followed, in which Dr. Padelford sustained the position of the President.

Colonel Shannon then rose and said that when, one year before, the matter of effort to increase the endowment was suggested he had regarded the time as inopportune, the hearts of men were disturbed and wholly occupied by the war, but he had observed carefully the progress of the year. He found men were giving for country and for all good objects, as never before. He therefore had changed his mind and concluded that effort should be made to raise the half million. Very quietly he then added "in case this effort shall be made, I hereby pledge to the college the identical sum that has been promised by the Education Board, namely, \$125,000."

Another great moment in Colby's history had come. Secretary Owen writes:



COL. RICHARD CUTTS SHANNON

No language of mine can describe the effect of Colonel Shannon's announcement upon the members of the Board of Trustees. There was an appreciable silence. Amazement and delight shone in the faces of all. Tears of joy suffused the eyes of more than one member of the Board. Judge Cornish was the first man to speak. He said, "I never expect to preside at an occasion that shall thrill me as Colonel Shannon's speech has thrilled me." Meanwhile nearly all the members of the Board had risen to their feet. They grasped Colonel Shannon by the hand. Some applauded, but it remained for Mr. Murray, who, as the Secretary recalls it, had remained motionless in his chair, to arise and say "Mr. Chairman, may Dr. Padelford lead us in prayer?" And the members of the Board stood, while Dr. Padelford poured out the heartfelt thanksgiving, not only of the Board and the college, but of the generations that had loved it, sacrificed for it, and died in the hope of its future.

In broken voice Judge Cornish said "I am going to give just twice as much as I intended to before Dr. Padelford's prayer."

Unanimously the Trustees voted to raise an increase of endowment of \$500,000 for the centennial of the College in 1920, whereupon fifteen members of the Board of Trustees there present subscribed \$17,060 for the fund.

The thanks of the College were given to the New York Alumni Association for their gift of the fine medallion in bronze of Edward Winslow Hall, LL.D., long a professor in the College and the librarian.

Something tender in college experience appeared to some who saw Colonel Shannon standing with bowed head beside the medallion of his old chum, Edward Hall. In serving the College with what God gave them they had been kept in a fellowship that outlasted death.

The Poet Librarian of Brown, Harry Lyman Koopman, '80, gave a memorable address.

All things seemed possible at that Commencement, and a comprehensive and artistic scheme for the development of the back campus, with location for the buildings which the increasing prosperity of the College would require, was presented by land-

scape artist Francis A. Robinson. The landscaping and the buildings remain in the plan alone!

The death of Dr. George Bullen removed from the College Board one who had served with conspicuous ability for a long period of years.

On November 7, 1916, Mr. George K. Boutelle resigned his office as Treasurer. On motion of Judge Wing the following resolutions were spread upon the records:

Mr. George K. Boutelle has been Treasurer of Colby College for fifteen years and has seen its financial condition wonderfully improved during his incumbency of this office, and his manners and methods have been very important factors in the results attained.

We desire that our recognition and appreciation of his most faithful and efficient services be preserved upon the records of the Corporation, and therefore we resolve:

That we regret that circumstances have arisen that render the further services of Mr. Boutelle as Treasurer of Colby College impossible:

That we tender to him our sincere appreciation of the able, efficient, and faithful services he has rendered the College, his watchful and competent endeavor for its best interests, and our own personal best wishes for his future good health and his material prosperity.

Mr. Frank B. Hubbard was elected acting Treasurer and began a service for which he has frequently received expressions of gratitude on the part of the Trustees.

By act of the Legislature approved March 26, 1917, the number of alumni trustees was increased to ten. These trustees were to serve for a term of five years, two being elected each year by the Alumni Association.

A little later, the Alumnae Association suggested the desirability of having the women represented on the Board of Trustees. The petition of the Alumnae was gladly granted and they were requested to nominate a representative to be elected by the Board. No better nomination could possibly have been made, and Louise Helen Coburn, '77, of Skowhegan, was elected the first woman member of the Colby Board.

CHAPTER XII

Colby in the Great War

ON Friday, April 6, 1917, the President signed the Resolution of Congress, declaring that a state of war existed between the Imperial German Government and the United States. Four days before, President Wilson had declared that the acts of the Imperial German Government were in fact war and he recommended the immediate addition of 500,000 men to the army.

The Colby students had been watching the progress of events with deep interest for many months and with the conviction that war was inevitable. On Lincoln's Birthday, in the College Chapel, President Roberts, Major John G. Towne, Edward D. Cawley of the Student Council, and Lt. A. Raymond Rogers of the local Military Company addressed the students and the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Whereas the United States is facing one of the greatest crises in its history, because of the unprecedented policy of maritime destruction interfering with the rights of American citizens upon the high seas, which policy Germany proposes to carry out; and

Whereas the President of the United States needs the unqualified support of every true American; Therefore,

Be it resolved: That the student body of Colby College heartily endorses President Wilson's attitude and pledges to him its loyal support in whatever course he may follow "for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas."

Ex-President William H. Taft addressed the entire student body at the Opera House on March 14. The editor of the *Echo*, E. Donald Record, '17, and George F. L. Bryant, '17, urged the formation of a military company on the campus. The Colby

Military Company was finally organized on April 4 and Lt. Rogers was appointed drill master. April 5, a day before the declaration of war, the Company was drilling in the gymnasium, and within a week had enlisted nearly one hundred men, among whom were several of the younger professors.

As soon as he knew what was going on Judge Cornish, President of the Board of Trustees, pledged to the Company the cordial support of the alumni and offered personally to present a flag, and on May 7 President Roberts, in behalf of the donor, presented the flag. The officers of the new Company, Capt. Rafael J. Miranda, a Cuban by birth, Hugh S. Pratt of New York, and Eliot E. Buse of Indiana, all had been trained in military tactics. The ranks of the new Company were constantly depleted by the enlistment of the students in some form of the service of the United States.

Those present will never forget the President's words at chapel on the eventful day when the news from Washington was received. Challenging the manhood of the students to do their high duty, their utmost in preparation, to keep steadily at their tasks while they were waiting the country's call, and when it came to give the response of patriot and scholar, he conserved and guided the enthusiasm that otherwise would have sent the whole student body to the enlistment booths. As it was, by May 16 more than twenty per cent of the men had enlisted in some form of military service. Some of the students were called home to help put in the crops upon the farm.

The volunteers up to May 15 were as follows:

NAVAL RESERVES: E. W. Campbell, '17, seaman, Waterville; Foster Eaton, '17, quartermaster, Waterville; A. C. Little, '17, ensign, Boston; R. N. Smith, '17, quartermaster; E. D. Cawley, '17, seaman; M. R. Thompson, '17, seaman; P. A. Thompson, '18, seaman; H. B. McIntyre, '18, electrician; D. G. Jacobs, '18, seaman; E. R. Craig, '18, seaman; L. A. Craig, '19, seaman; J. A. Knox, '19, seaman; V. H. Tooker, '19, seaman; R. C. Hughes, '19, quartermaster; R. H. Sturtevant, '20, seaman; W. N. Baxter,

'20, seaman; R. F. Lord, '20, coxswain; A. D. Colby, '20, seaman; C. B. Kalloch, '20, seaman; H. S. Phillips, '20, seaman.

MEDICAL CORPS, 2d Me. Regiment: S. L. Flagg, '18, sergeant; W. G. Hastings, '18, private; H. W. Goodrich, '18, private; F. K. Hussey, '18, private; H. A. Osgood, '19, private; M. L. Beverage, '19, private; W. R. Pedersen, '19, private; J. F. Choate, '19, private; L. R. Morse, '20, private; C. G. Brownville, '20, private; L. B. Titcomb, '20, private.

2D MAINE REGIMENT (Outside Medical Corps): A. R. Rogers, '17, lieutenant; E. C. Chase, '19, lieutenant; A. W. Maddocks, '19, sergeant; J. A. Stowell, '19, bandsman; G. R. MacCarthy, '19, bugler.

OFFICERS' RESERVES TRAINING SCHOOLS: P. G. Whittemore, '17, Madison Barracks; T. F. Joyce, '17, Plattsburg; H. S. Brown, '17, Plattsburg; G. F. L. Bryant, '17, Plattsburg; H. S. Pratt, '17, Plattsburg; N. D. Lattin, '18, Plattsburg; H. F. Hill, '18, Plattsburg.

U. S. NAVY: D. B. Flood, '17, radio operator; C. W. Robinson, '18, bandsman; F. A. Gibson, '19, hospital corps; A. M. Pottle, '20, seaman; L. G. Evans, '20, seaman.

U. S. ARMY: E. R. Scribner, '17, sergeant.

The non-commissioned officers in the College Company were as follows:

First Sergeant, Foster Eaton, '17; Sergeants: R. O. Brinkman, '20; R. S. Owen, '20; W. B. West, '19; H. L. Robinson, '18; H. L. Newman, '18; R. M. Hayes, '18. Corporals: F. D. Blanchard, '19; S. P. Wyman, '19; J. W. Brush, '20; A. F. Scott, '20; L. E. Young, '17; H. E. Lewin, '20; R. E. Wilkins, '20.

Lt. F. D. McAlary of the 2d Maine became Drill Master of the Company.

President Roberts became Registration Officer for the College and for Coburn Institute, and on May 29 he registered practically all whose names were on the list of the provost marshal. Not a single man claimed exemption.

The Maine colleges deferred opening until October in 1917 in order that the students who were on the farms might help gather in the crops. Professor Libby says in the *Alumnus*, January, 1918, page 88:

The opening Chapel of the first war year will long be remembered by those in attendance. It was known that about half of the men who had been

granted diplomas in June were in some form of military service and that many of them were already in France. Twenty-five of the new senior class were also in uniform in the various cantonments, about as many more of the junior class, and a considerable number of the sophomore class. Not more than twenty men filed into the senior section of seats, and not over thirty-five occupied the junior section. I think the fact that the nation was at war really came home to some of us for the first time on that Thursday morning in October. The half-filled chapel told a striking story. The President endeavored to speak courageously, but his voice lacked its old-time ring of undaunted courage. He emphasized eloquently, as he has on many chapel mornings since, that there was never a year in all the history of the college when education could mean so much to the student as the year just beginning. He counselled students and faculty to put forth their best efforts that every day might count for the most in equipping each and all for greater service.

The reduced number of students made it possible to close up Roberts Hall for the season. Some of the members of the Faculty also retired. A coal shortage suggested the closing of the Shannon Building and the classes were transferred to Coburn Hall. In June the Trustees made military drill compulsory.

These were the days also of Liberty Loans and Bond sales. President Roberts, members of the Faculty, and alumni like Dr. F. C. Thayer, Dr. J. F. Hill and H. S. Brown, were successful in their sales. Professor Libby at Chapel one morning gave the boys the opportunity to share in the purchase of these bonds. He writes:

And I looked down into the faces of the Colby boys — of some boys in whose pockets I knew there had not been a stray dollar in a week's time. I wondered what response would follow the appeal. Within two hours the men and women of the College subscribed over \$3000.

Colby a War College

How Colby became a War College would have surprised the founders of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, but just a century after President Chaplin and his theological students began their work, Captain W. P. Hayes of the 12th Cavalry

assumed control of the undergraduates who had been sworn into National Service and become full fledged soldiers of the U. S. Five officers, detailed by the Government, took up their headquarters in Chemical Hall, and the Students Army Training Corps was under way. The Faculty coöperated and had more or less clearly defined duties, while they realized more and more every day how impossible had become the academic standards of former days. To a remarkable degree, and in more remarkable time, the College adapted itself to the new order of things. Professor Gregory of Yale, U. S. Government Inspector, congratulated the College on being so well "organized and equipped to do the work desired for the new army." The Y. M. C. A. with its red triangle took possession of the Alpha Tau Omega House, and Prof. Henry W. Brown became Secretary. The Gymnasium became the mess hall for the students.

On Thursday forenoon, October 10, 1918, occurred the formal service of induction on the College campus. It was under the direction of Harvey D. Eaton, '87, Chairman of the local Exemption Board. President Roberts addressed the students, the communication from the Committee on Education and Special Training, the orders from the acting Secretary of War, were read, and this message from President Wilson:

The step you have taken is a most significant one. By it you have ceased to be merely individuals, each seeking to perfect himself to win his own place in the world, and have become comrades in the common cause of making the world a better place to live in. You have joined yourselves with the entire manhood of the country and pledged, as did your forefathers, "your lives, your fortune and your sacred honor" to the freedom of humanity.

The enterprise upon which you have embarked is a hazardous and difficult one. This is not a war of words; this is not a scholastic struggle. It is war of ideals, yet fought with all the devices of science and with the power of machines. To succeed you must not only be inspired by the ideals for which this country stands, you must not only be thrilled with zeal for the common welfare, but you must also be masters of the weapons of today.

There can be doubt of the issue. The spirit that is revealed and the manner in which America has responded to the call is indomitable. I have no

doubt that you will use your utmost strength to maintain that spirit and to carry it forward to the final victory that will certainly be ours.

The flag was then raised by Sergeant Stanley Black, the call to the colors was sounded by Musician Donald Smith, and then the youthful soldiers swore their oath of allegiance and dedicated "all that they are and have to the service of their country, that freedom and liberty may live forever."

James S. Armstrong, 2d lieutenant, became the Commanding Officer in Colby War College, and associated with him were Henry S. Ackin, 2d lieutenant, Lewis H. Reid, 2d lieutenant, Francis M. Wanamaker, 2d lieutenant, and J. J. Ruppert.

These officers, the Faculty, and the students, made the best that they could of a very difficult situation. The Government furnished uniforms, paid for dormitories and supplied sustenance for its new soldiers. "Supervised study and intensive training," however, proved themselves inadequate to attain the impossible. Meanwhile, the shadow of the fatal influenza was creeping over the College. Drs. Cragin, Boyer, and Hardy did everything that skill and 24-hour service per day could do, but the dread disease that struck down so many thousands at Devens, the other military camps, and in overseas service, fell upon the College. Before it passed nineteen students, the same number whose names are on the Civil War Memorial, had paid the last full measure of their devotion.

The fraternities were suspended during the continuance of the War College. November 11, Armistice Day, was the practical end of the Students Army Training Corps in Colby. In the celebration of the day the College Faculty and members of the men's and women's divisions joined in the procession and shared the celebration with all enthusiasm. By December 10 demobilization was complete.

The number of men who rose above the ranks to the position of officers was remarkably large, and many won the decoration of the Croix de Guerre, and the Service Medals.

At a meeting of the Trustees in Augusta, December 21, 1918, President Roberts reported the experiences of the College during its occupation by the Government for army training purposes, and also set forth the conditions in which the dormitories were left on the demobilization of the student army. It was voted

That the Trustees express to the President and Faculty of the college, both collectively and individually, their high appreciation of the quality and spirit of the work done by them under novel and difficult conditions. With clear grasp of the situation the Faculty has made its work so satisfactory as to win high commendation from the Government inspectors and to deserve the hearty commendation of this Board.

Especial credit is due to the committee which arranged the necessary modifications of the curriculum and the schedule of college exercises.

To a remarkable extent, on the invitation of the President, the men of the S. A. T. C. returned to their regular courses and affairs at the College went on as of old.

COLBY'S HONOR ROLL

Abbreviations: I—Infantry; C—Cavalry; C.A.—Coast Artillery; F.A.—Field Artillery; A—Aviation; S—Staff; N—Navy.

"The mobile fighting forces of the Army consist in the main of three arms, the Infantry, the Field Artillery, and the Cavalry." "The Coast Artillery is a branch of the army distinct from the Field Artillery." "In addition to the fighting arms of the United States Army are branches known as 'The Staff,' such as Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, Engineer Corps, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps.

UNDERGRADUATES

Class of 1920

Pvt. W. N. Baxter, N.
Cadet R. O. Brinkman, N.
Pvt. P. L. Brooks, S.
Pvt. C. A. Brown, S.
Pvt. C. G. Brownville, S.
Sea. E. W. Bucknam, N.
2d Lt. E. E. Buse, I.

Sea. J. H. Claffie, N.
Ens. A. D. Colby, N.
Sea. C. H. Conley, N.
Sea. D. M. Crook, N.
Pvt. W. W. Cross, S.
Sea. A. R. Daviau, N.
Pvt. W. C. Dudley, I.

Pvt. H. A. Emery, F.A.
 Sea., 2-c., G. L. Evans, N.
 2d Lt. E. W. Everts, I.
 Pvt. R. B. Fagan, I.
 Pvt. E. Fahey, I.
 Pvt. M. W. Fraser, A.
 Corp. R. L. Giroux, S.
 Sea. M. C. Hamer, N.
 Pvt. L. W. Holbrook, I.
 Sgt. C. B. Johnson, F.A.
 2d Lt. J. O. Johnson, F.A.
 Sea. C. B. Kalloch, N.
 Sgt. A. LaFleur, A.
 Sea. J. E. Little, N.
 Sea. R. F. Lord, N.

Sea. A. R. Mills, N.
 Pvt. C. A. Mitchell, S.
 Pvt., 1-c., L. R. Morse, I.
 Corp. H. S. Phillips, A.
 Sea. O. K. Porter, N.
 Sea. A. M. Pottle, N.
 Pvt. A. F. Richardson, A.
 Pvt. E. A. Rockwell, I.
 Sea. R. H. Sturtevant, N.
 Inst. C. A. Tash, F.A.
 Pvt. L. B. Titcomb, S.
 Sea. H. T. Urie, N.
 Sea. C. E. Vigue, N.
 Pvt. S. D. Wentworth, S.
 Pvt., 1-c., H. C. White, I.

Class of 1921

Sea. S. Ayer, N.
 Sea. P. H. Bailey, N.
 Sea. C. L. Brown, N.
 Mids. R. Burleigh, N.
 Pvt. H. Cyr, S.
 Sea. H. Good, N.
 Pvt. A. J. Golder, S.
 Sea. P. L. Hanscom, N.
 Pvt. P. B. Killam, I.

Sea. J. P. Loeffler, N.
 Sea. E. W. McCrackin, N.
 2d Lt. R. A. Mellen, I.
 Pvt. B. L. Merrill, S.
 Pvt. E. C. Niles, I.
 Sea. C. Peaslee, N.
 Sea. J. F. Waterman, N.
 Cad. A. Young, A.

GRADUATES AND FORMER STUDENTS

2d Lt. S. B. Abbott, '16, I.
 Corp. E. S. Adams, '18, S.
 Pvt. P. E. Alden, '18, I.
 Ens. A. W. Allen, '16, N.
 Pvt. S. Allen, '20, C.A.
 Pvt. C. V. Anderson, '19, N.
 2d Lt. W. B. Arnold, '19, A.
 Lt. D. W. Ashley, '15, N.
 Sgt. J. C. Ashworth, '19, I.
 Ch. B.-M. A. Ayer, '16, N.

Pvt. C. M. Bailey, '19, N.
 Pvt. C. M. Bailey, '18, N.
 Sgt. H. R. Bailey, '18, F.A.
 2d Lt. P. P. Barnes, '19, A.
 Pvt. H. H. Barker, '16, S.
 1st Lt. C. Barnard, '14, I.
 Pvt. D. S. Bartlett, '16, S.
 Pvt. D. Baum, '13, F.A.
 Pvt. G. L. Beach, '13, I.
 Pvt. M. L. Beverage, '19, S.

Pvt. L. L. Black, '19, S.
 Pvt. C. F. Benson, '16, S.
 1st Lt. W. F. Berry, Jr., '16, I.
 2d Lt. A. F. Bickford, '16, F.A.
 Major S. Bisbee, '13, I.
 Pvt. S. G. Blackinton, '16, S.
 Pvt. W. J. Blades, '17, C.A.
 Corp. F. D. Blanchard, '19, S.
 2d Lt. A. W. Blake, '11, S.
 Major C. Blance, '12, S.
 Pvt. H. A. Bourne, '19, S.
 Sgt. R. C. Blunt, '17, I.
 Pvt. H. G. Boardman, '18, I.
 Pvt. A. S. Boutin, '14, I.
 2d Lt. R. H. Bowen, '14, A.
 2d Lt. L. R. Bowler, '13, I.
 Pvt. R. A. Bramhall, '15, I.
 Sea. E. E. Bressett, '21, N.
 2d Lt. R. C. Bridges, '11, I.
 Pvt. J. F. Brophy, '14, I.
 Sgt. H. S. Brown, '17, A.
 Pvt. L. A. Brunelle, '17, S.
 2d Lt. H. O. Burgess, '13, S.
 1st Lt. G. F. L. Bryant, '17, S.
 Ens. E. W. Campbell, '17, N.
 Corp. J. A. Campbell, '16, I.
 Capt. G. H. G. Campbell, '15, C.A.
 Cadet F. S. Carpenter, '14, A.
 Mus. R. T. Carey, '19, N.
 Mach.-M. C. M. Carroll, '17, N.
 Pvt. R. E. Castelli, '19, I.
 1st Lt. W. B. Carrill, '13, I.
 2d Lt. L. F. Carter, '16, S.
 Pvt. E. L. Caswell, '18, S.
 Ens. S. C. Cates, '12, N.
 Ens. E. D. Cawley, '17, N.
 Sea. A. H. Chamberlain, '18, N.
 1st Lt. W. G. Chapman, Jr., '12, S.
 1st Lt. E. C. Chase, '19, S.
 Capt. J. F. Choate, '19, I.

Ens. P. F. Christopher, '14, N.
 Pvt. W. W. Chute, '19, I.
 2d Lt. A. F. Clark, '15, A.
 Capt. J. E. Cochrane, '80, Chaplain
 Pvt. E. H. Cole, '12, C.A.
 Pvt. J. B. Conlon, '19, N.
 Sea. E. M. Cook, '19, N.
 Capt. E. P. Craig, '06, A.
 Pvt. E. R. Craig, '19, A.
 Sea. A. J. Cratty, '15, N.
 2-c. Sea. L. S. Crosby, '19, N.
 Pvt. J. Crawford, '14, I.
 Pvt. A. B. Crossman, '17, S.
 Pvt. T. J. Crossman, '15, S.
 2d Lt. M. W. Crowell, '10, I.
 Ens. P. G. Curtis, '17, N.
 Ens. R. C. Curtis, '14, N.
 Pvt. J. C. Dane, '13, I.
 Capt. E. H. Davis, '14, S.
 Pvt. L. L. Davis, '17, I.
 Corp. J. H. Deasy, '17, I.
 Sgt. I. M. Derby, '18, S.
 M.-Mate W. B. Dexter, '14, N.
 Pvt. J. B. Dolan, '12, F.A.
 Ens. H. E. Donnell, '12, N.
 Ens. F. N. Down, '19, N.
 Ens. P. J. Doyle, '14, N.
 2d Lt. W. V. Driscoll, '19, I.
 Pvt. P. A. Drummond, '15, I.
 Asst.-Eng. H. L. Duffy, '18, N.
 2d Lt. E. C. Dunbar, '19, I.
 Pvt. F. M. Dyer, '16, S.
 Pvt. F. Eaton, '17, S.
 2d Lt. H. D. Eaton, Jr., '15, S.
 Pvt. E. F. Ellingwood, '19, I.
 Pvt. D. W. Ellis, '13, I.
 Pvt. R. L. Emery, '06, S.
 2d Lt. F. C. English, '16, I.
 Sgt. W. H. Erbb, '17, S.
 Sgt. W. W. Eustis, '16, N.

Sgt. J. F. Everett, '17, S.
 Col. O. W. B. Farr, '92, I.
 Pvt. T. W. Farnsworth, '15, I.
 1st Lt. E. B. Farrar, '14, I.
 Pvt. A. M. Fides, '15, N.
 Sgt. S. L. Flagg, '18, I.
 2d Lt. C. B. Flanders, '17, F.A.
 2d Lt. C. G. Fletcher, '14, S.
 Ens. D. B. Flood, '17, N.
 Pvt. G. C. Foster, '16, I.
 1st Lt. J. H. Foster, '13, S.
 1st Lt. P. F. Fraser, '15, I.
 Pvt. J. Frevola, '18, S.
 Sgt. M. I. Friedman, '17, A.
 Pvt. H. P. Fuller, '14, I.
 Capt. R. H. Gallier, '18, C.
 Ens. W. D. Gallier, '19, N.
 1st Lt. N. H. Barrick, '10, S.
 2d Lt. F. P. Gateley, I.
 Corp. W. H. Gaylord, '16, F.A.
 Ph.-M. F. A. Gibson, '19, N.
 Surg. L. S. Gilpatrick, '09, S.
 1st Lt. J. C. Goldthwaite, '13, F.A.
 Pvt. R. F. Good, '14, S.
 Pvt. H. W. Goodrich, '18, S.
 Yeo., 3-c., W. M. Goodspeed, '18, N.
 Sgt. T. Grace, '20, I.
 Ens. L. W. Grant, '15, N.
 Corp. J. W. Greene, '19, S.
 Sgt. B. F. Greer, '16, I.
 Bos'n M. A. Griswold, '14, N.
 Surg. C. M. Hallowell, '76, I.
 Pvt. B. S. Hanson, '19, I.
 Mus. W. L. Hardy, '14, S.
 Corp. R. K. Harley, '18, I.
 Pvt. F. R. Harriman, '20, S.
 Ens. J. N. Harriman, '16, N.
 Pvt. H. E. Hall, '17, I.
 Corp. W. G. Hastings, '18, I.
 Pvt. O. L. Hall, '14, S.

2d Lt. W. E. Hackett, '09, I.
 Lt. Col. J. E. Hatch, '08, F.A.
 Sgt. R. M. Hayes, '18, I.
 Capt. W. P. Hayes, '18, C.
 2d Lt. A. S. Heath, '19, S.
 Sgt. W. W. Heath, '17, S.
 Pvt. F. E. Heath, '17, S.
 2d Lt. G. F. Hendricks, '19, A.
 2d Lt. L. D. Hemenway, '17, S.
 Pvt. T. R. Henry, '14, I.
 Capt. S. A. Herrick, '12, A.
 2d Lt. F. S. Herrick, Jr., '17, I.
 Sgt. L. D. Herring, '16, S.
 Pvt. L. Heyes, '19, N.
 Sgt. H. F. Hill, '18, S.
 2d Lt. M. T. Hill, '12, I.
 1st Lt. F. T. Hill, '10, S.
 Pvt. A. E. Hinds, '16, I.
 Ens. R. P. Hodsdon, '12, N.
 Ens. R. K. Hodsdon, '12, N.
 2d Lt. R. W. Hogan, '12, F.A.
 Corp. G. L. Holley, '18, S.
 1st Lt. F. J. Howard, '18, A.
 2d Lt. I. T. Howe, '18, I.
 Pvt. S. F. H. Howes, '14, S.
 Phar.-M. R. R. Howes, '18, N.
 Capt. H. A. Hoyt, '99, S.
 Ens. M. F. Hunt, '15, N.
 Ens. R. C. Hughes, '19, N.
 Capt. A. G. Hurd, '92, S.
 Ens. W. G. Hurley, '19, N.
 Pvt. F. K. Hussey, '18, S.
 2d Lt. R. A. Hussey, '16, S.
 2d Lt. R. V. Ignico, '18, I.
 Corp. G. E. Ingersoll, '18, S.
 Corp. M. B. Ingraham, '17, A.
 Sgt. F. L. Irvin, '16, A.
 Ens. D. G. Jacobs, '18, N.
 2d Lt. F. A. James, '15, I.
 2d Lt. R. O. Janes, '15, I.

Mus. R. E. Johnson, '14, S.
 2d Lt. J. H. Johnson, '19, I.
 2d Lt. C. M. Joly, '16, S.
 Pvt. C. H. Jones, '15, S.
 Pvt. F. H. Jones, '14, I.
 Pvt. W. E. Jones, '12, S.
 1st Lt. T. F. Joyce, '17, I.
 Pvt. G. L. Judkins, '16, S.
 2d Lt. W. H. Kelsey, '15, C.A.
 Elec. J. P. Kennedy, '13, N.
 Pvt. H. L. Kilgore, '09, S.
 Pvt. R. J. Kimball, '16, C.A.
 Lt. (J. G.) A. H. Knight, '14, N.
 Pvt. J. A. Klain, '19, I.
 Sea. J. A. Knox, '19, N.
 Sgt. D. S. Knowlton, '16, S.
 2d Lt. C. A. LaBelle, '17, S.
 Pvt. J. R. LaFleur, '15, I.
 Sgt. E. P. Lander, '12, S.
 Pvt. W. J. Larkin, '16, I.
 Pvt. A. H. Lary, '15, S.
 Surj. J. G. Larsson, '02, S.
 1st Lt. N. D. Lattin, '18, I.
 Ens. G. E. Leeds, '17, N.
 Ens. C. B. Leseur, '17, N.
 Pvt. T. N. Levine, '17, S.
 Sea., 1-c., H. F. Libby, '20, N.
 2d Lt. P. B. Libby, '18, I.
 1st Lt. E. C. Lincoln, '06, I.
 Pvt. W. C. Lincoln, '16, I.
 2d Lt. J. C. Lindsay, '06, S.
 Ens. A. C. Little, '17, N.
 Ens. C. B. Lord, '15, N.
 Brig.-Genl. H. M. Lord, '84, S.
 1st Lt. E. P. Lowell, '16, I.
 Pvt. J. F. Lowney, '16, I.
 2d Lt. I. D. Love, '19, I.
 Pvt. P. D. Lovett, '17, S.
 2d Lt. R. P. Luce, '15, A.
 Pvt. H. T. Lucey, '18, S.

Capt. R. S. MacNear, '94, S.
 Pvt. F. W. Marriner, '17, I.
 Pvt. J. A. Marquis, '13, S.
 Pvt. W. B. Marston, '16, S.
 Pvt. F. S. Martin, '16, S.
 Sea. R. A. Matthews, '18, N.
 Bugler G. R. MacCarthy, '19, I.
 1st Lt. A. W. Maddocks, '19, S.
 Pvt. E. L. McCormack, '19, S.
 Sea. J. E. May, '12, N.
 Ens. H. B. McIntyre, '18, N.
 2d Lt. H. G. McKay, '16, S.
 2d Lt. A. F. McMackin, '18, I.
 Sgt. Maj. J. E. McMahon, '15, S.
 Pvt. J. A. McNulty, '18, S.
 2d Lt. W. H. Meanix, '16, I.
 Sgt. A. B. Merriam, '12, S.
 Sea. P. Miller, '19, N.
 2d Lt. R. J. Miranda, '19, I.
 2d Lt. S. B. Miller, '14, I.
 Pvt. C. R. Mills, '15, S.
 2d Lt. H. C. M. Morse, '14, C.A.
 Pvt. A. Moulton, '16, S.
 2d Lt. L. F. Murch, '15, S.
 2d Lt. L. K. Murchie, '16, F.A.
 Pvt. F. P. Murphy, '15, S.
 Sgt. R. E. Nash, '11, C.A.
 2d Lt. H. L. Newman, '18, F.A.
 Corp. R. L. Newton, '18, I.
 Sgt. A. C. Niles, '15, S.
 Pvt. N. L. Nourse, '19, I.
 Pvt. C. Nutter, '17, I.
 2d Lt. H. W. Nutting, '14, A.
 Pvt. W. F. O'Brien, '16, I.
 Pvt. H. A. Osgood, '19, S.
 Corp. D. T. O'Leary, '18, I.
 Sea. A. J. O'Neil, '16, N.
 Pvt. H. O'Neil, '18, S.
 Pvt. R. H. Parker, '18, A.
 Sgt. A. H. Patterson, '18, S.

Pvt. W. M. Payson, '14, I.
 Sea. L. D. Patterson, '15, N.
 2d Lt. C. E. Pease, '10, F.A.
 Pvt. W. R. Pedersen, '19, S.
 Sea. E. J. Perry, '19, N.
 Major H. L. Pepper, '06, I.
 2d Lt. J. L. Pepper, '89, S.
 Col. F. Perkins, '80, S.
 Pvt. C. H. Perkins, '17, I.
 Corp. J. G. Perry, '18, F.A.
 2d Lt. G. W. Perry, '14, A.
 Pvt. I. Perry, '16, A.
 Inst. M. A. Philbrook, '18, N.
 Col. C. N. Phillips, '78, C.A.
 1st Lt. C. H. Piebes, '18, A.
 Capt. C. H. Pierce, '11, C.A.
 Pvt. F. A. Pottle, '17, S.
 1st Lt. H. S. Pratt, '17, I.
 2d Lt. G. S. Pratt, '17, I.
 2d Lt. G. W. Pratt, '14, A.
 Sgt. E. Prince, '18, A.
 2d Lt. D. E. Putnam, '16, I.
 Corp. G. W. Putnam, '16, I.
 Pvt. H. P. Ramsdell, '15, N.
 Corp. B. M. Ranney, '18, I.
 2d Lt. C. G. Reed, '13, I.
 Corp. E. H. Reid, '17, I.
 Pvt. H. C. Reynolds, '12, I.
 Ens. T. J. Reynolds, '14, N.
 Pvt. J. C. Richardson, '11, S.
 Ens. C. S. Richardson, '17, N.
 1st Lt. I. W. Richardson, '10, S.
 Pvt. M. P. Roberts, '13, I.
 Elec. A. H. Robbins, '16, N.
 Mus. C. W. Robinson, '18, N.
 2d Lt. A. F. Robinson, '18, I.
 Pvt. H. L. Robinson, '18, S.
 Pvt. D. G. Roby, '12, I.
 1st Lt. A. R. Rogers, '17, I.
 Mus. C. A. Rollins, '17, I.

Pvt. J. K. Romeyn, '14, I.
 Pvt. H. N. Roundy, '19, A.
 Pvt. F. W. Rowell, '14, A.
 Pvt. F. M. Royal, '18, I.
 Pvt. K. T. Royal, '15, S.
 1st Lt. E. A. Russell, '15, A.
 2d Lt. E. R. Scribner, '17, I.
 Pvt. J. E. Shepherd, '14, I.
 Pvt. C. M. Sharp, '13, I.
 Mach.-M. P. N. R. Shailer, '16, N.
 1st Lt. C. E. G. Shannon, '99, S.
 Capt. A. Shaw, '09, S.
 Pvt. A. G. Sanderson, '19, S.
 Pvt. B. L. Seekins, '19, I.
 Lt. (J.G.) W. E. Small, '19, N.
 Sgt. L. A. Shea, '17, S.
 Capt. A. E. Shirley, '19, F.A.
 Pvt. E. C. Simpson, '16, S.
 Pvt. A. E. Skillings, '17, F.A.
 Sgt. G. R. Skillin, '18, S.
 Pvt. B. E. Small, '19.
 Capt. C. P. Small, '86, S.
 Pvt. H. A. Small, '15, I.
 Sea. C. A. H. Smith, '18, N.
 Corp. W. B. Smith, '17, S.
 Chap. C. V. Smith, '15.
 Lt. (J.G.) R. N. Smith, '17, A.
 Pvt. R. W. Smith, '18, A.
 Ch. Yeo. V. G. Smith, '18, N.
 2d Lt. G. W. Snow, '13, A.
 Pvt. S. Soule, '13, A.
 Ens. H. R. Speare, '19, A.
 Ens. R. L. Sprague, '18, N.
 2d Lt. O. P. Stacey, '13, A.
 Pvt. L. P. Stanley, '14, S.
 2d Lt. S. D. Staples, '16, S.
 Pvt. N. L. Stevens, '16, I.
 Pvt. N. F. Stevens, '17, I.
 Capt. O. C. Stevens, '13, C.A.
 Pvt. J. W. Stinson, '19, S.

Pvt. H. K. Struthers, '16, I.
 2d Lt. L. C. Sturtevant, '12, A.
 Sea. J. G. Sussman, '19, N.
 Sgt. G. F. Sweet, '19, I.
 Pharm.-M. F. A. Tarbox, '17, S.
 Capt. C. H. Taylor, '16, S.
 Ens. T. D. Taylor, '19, N.
 Pvt. L. I. Thayer, '16, S.
 Sgt. L. K. Thomas, '18, I.
 Ens. M. R. Thompson, '17, N.
 Ens. P. A. Thompson, '18, N.
 Pvt. R. R. Thompson, '15, S.
 1st Lt. P. L. Thorne, '07, F.A.
 1st Lt. B. B. Tibbetts, '12, C.A.
 Pvt. V. H. Tooker, '19, N.
 2d Lt. O. L. Totman, '18, I.
 Sgt. D. P. Tozier, '19, S.
 Lt. Col. J. G. Towne, '99, S.
 Sgt. C. M. Tracy, '19, S.
 Pvt. W. A. Tracy, '14, I.
 2d Lt. L. S. Trask, '09, S.
 Pvt. E. F. Tucker, '17, I.
 Pvt. W. W. Trefethen, '17, A.
 Surg. H. A. Tribou, '08, N.
 Pvt. S. G. Twichell, '19, I.
 Mus. F. C. Van Allen, '19, N.
 Capt. H. E. Walker, '06, F.A.
 2d Lt. F. D. Walker, '11, N.
 Corp. S. M. Wallace, '18, S.
 Capt. I. N. Waldron, '17, C.
 Pvt. J. Ware, '18, S.

Pvt. M. Warren, '14, A.
 Pvt. E. W. Warren, '15, F.A.
 Pvt. N. Weg, '17, S.
 Pvt. H. A. Weir, '14, I.
 Ens. M. M. Weisman, '19, N.
 1st Lt. H. N. Welch, '13, F.A.
 2d Lt. J. Wells, '13, S.
 1st Lt. E. L. Wenz, '17, A.
 Corp. R. W. Weston, '15, I.
 Pvt. R. E. Whelden, '17, S.
 Sgt. A. P. Whipple, '15, S.
 Pvt. A. L. Whittemore, '12, I.
 Sgt. P. G. Whittemore, '17, F.A.
 1st Lt. G. R. Whitten, '19, F.A.
 Pvt. R. C. Whitney, '18, I.
 2d Lt. S. E. Whitten, '08, S.
 2d Lt. A. R. Willard, '15, I.
 Sgt. R. H. Williams, '15, S.
 2d Lt. G. A. Wilson, Jr., '98, I.
 1st Lt. W. Winslow, N.
 2d Lt. C. H. Witham, '13, S.
 Major C. H. Witherell, '01, S.
 Pvt. F. N. Wood, '18, I.
 Sgt. J. J. Wright, '17, C.A.
 Pvt. J. C. Wriston, '19, I.
 Pvt. C. O. Wyllie, '16, F.A.
 Pvt. E. A. Wyman, '18, I.
 2d Lt. E. L. Wyman, '14, I.
 2d Lt. S. P. Wyman, '19, F.A.
 Sgt. L. E. Young, '17, I.
 2d Lt. R. C. Young, '15, I.

ENLISTED MEN IN THE S. A. T. C., COLBY

Class of 1919

Pvt. Harold E. Brakewood
 Pvt. Edward A. Cronin

Sgt. Arthur F. Scott
 Corp. William B. West

Class of 1920

Sgt. John W. Brush

Corp. Alfred L. Fraas

Corp. Curtis H. R. Hatch
Corp. Merle F. Lowery
Corp. Guy E. Rouse

Pvt. Thaddeus F. Tilton
Sgt. Robert E. Wilkins
Pvt. James L. Wilson

Class of 1921

Sgt. Ernest A. Adams
Corp. Harold L. Baldwin
Corp. Walter D. Berry
Sgt. Stanley R. Black
Pvt. Ralph C. Bradley
Sgt. C. L. Brown
Pvt. Abel Brudno
Pvt. Wm. E. Burgess
Pvt. Robert D. Conary
Sgt. Leslie H. Cook
Pvt. Maurice E. Coughlin
Sgt. Clark Drummond
Corp. Fred H. Eastman
Sgt. Bernard E. Esters
Pvt. Everett H. Gross
Corp. William P. Hancock
Corp. Louis R. Goodwin
Pvt. Charles R. Hersum
Corp. Isaiah M. Hodges

Pvt. Frank J. Hois
Pvt. Daniel R. Holt
Pvt. Neil F. Leonard
Pvt. Lewis Levine
Pvt. Harley P. Mairs
Sgt. Harold C. Marden
Corp. Wayne W. McNally
Pvt. Philip H. Merchant
Pvt. William J. Pollock
Pvt. Libby Pulsifer
Corp. Willard A. Seamans
Pvt. Donald A. Shaw
Pvt. Albert G. Snow
Pvt. Phil T. Somerville
Sgt. Raymond H. Spinney
Pvt. Harold R. Stone
Corp. Joel E. Taylor
Pvt. John B. Tschamler
Pvt. Samuel Wolman

Class of 1922

Pvt. Asa C. Adams
Pvt. Arthur B. Baker
Pvt. Ashley D. Bickmore
Pvt. Theodore C. Bramhall
Pvt. George W. Brier
Pvt. Henry L. Brophy
Pvt. Thomas A. Callaghan
Pvt. James B. Caswell
Pvt. Walter G. Chamberlain
Pvt. James D. Connolly
Pvt. Eden C. Cook
Pvt. Willard J. Curtis, Jr.
Corp. William F. Cushman

Pvt. Luther B. Dodge
Corp. Kenneth C. Dolbeare
Pvt. Ralph E. Eaton
Pvt. Kenneth H. Emery
Bugler Albert C. Farley
Sgt. Marlin D. Farnum
Pvt. Charles H. Gale
Pvt. Edwin W. Gates
Pvt. Seldon W. Gerrish
Pvt. Harold L. Gifford
Pvt. Haven D. Googins
Pvt. Wendell F. Grant
Pvt. William E. Guiney

Corp. Walter R. Guthrie
 Pvt. Asa Hall
 Pvt. Dewey E. Hall
 Pvt. Howard C. Hapworth
 Pvt. Charles V. Hardin
 Bugler John P. Hedman
 Pvt. Frank L. Hodnett
 Pvt. Robert M. Jackson
 Pvt. Earl Ernest James
 Corp. Clifford M. Jones
 Pvt. Bernard L. Lee
 Pvt. Raymond S. Leonard
 Pvt. Perley L. Libby
 Pvt. Reuben Licker
 Pvt. Raymond A. Lyons
 Pvt. Arthur B. Malone
 Pvt. Raymond R. Manson
 Pvt. Leonard W. Mayo
 Sgt. William J. McDonald
 Pvt. Roland N. Pooler
 Pvt. Clayton F. Popp
 Sgt. Everett B. Price
 Pvt. Elwood A. Richardson
 Pvt. Chester L. Robinson

Corp. Percy F. Rogers
 Pvt. Robert G. Roper
 Pvt. Matthew A. Rosebush
 Pvt. Evan R. Shearman
 Pvt. Philip Simon
 Bugler Donald O. Smith
 Pvt. Walter L. Smith
 Pvt. Dana E. Stetson
 Pvt. Clarence J. Stone
 Pvt. Robert L. Stone
 Pvt. Henry D. Teague
 Pvt. William H. Tierney
 Pvt. Charles W. Totman
 Pvt. Charles M. Treworgy
 Pvt. Arthur E. Urann
 Pvt. Philip S. Wadsworth
 Pvt. Clarence S. Walker
 Pvt. William J. Wallace
 Pvt. Albert H. Weymouth
 Pvt. Alfred C. White
 Pvt. Hugh C. Whittemore
 Pvt. Elmer L. Williams
 Pvt. George H. Wills
 Pvt. James M. Woodman

LIST OF COLBY MEN ENGAGED IN RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIEF, ATHLETIC AND LI- BRARY ASSOCIATION WORK

Abbreviations: Y—Y. M. C. A.; E—Educational; R—Red Cross; A—Athletics;
 L—Library.

G. A. Andrews, '92, Y.
 R. A. Bakeman, '01, Y.
 C. W. Bradley, '08, Y.
 H. S. Campbell, '15, Y.
 I. L. Cleveland, '13, Y.
 A. S. Cole, '96, Y.
 E. H. Cotton, '05, Y.
 W. N. Donovan, '92, Y.
 L. W. Dunn, '07, Y.

V. W. Dyer, '15, Y.
 E. L. Getchell, '96, Y.
 W. H. Holmes, '97, E.
 F. C. Foster, '16, Y.
 H. A. Eaton, '15, E.
 P. W. Hussey, '13, R.
 Major F. W. Johnson, E.
 V. R. Jones, '08, Y.
 R. H. Lord, '12, Y.

J. M. Maxwell, '10, Y.
 M. B. O'Brien, '16, Y.
 A. F. Palmer, '80, Y.
 J. Perry, '11, Y.
 J. B. Pugsley, '05, A.
 2d. Lt. N. E. Robinson, '15, Y.
 F. A. Shepherd, '11, Y.
 H. R. Spencer, '99, Y.
 Capt. C. W. Spencer, '90, E.

E. R. Steeves, '16, Y.
 E. F. Stevens, '89, L.
 G. F. Sturtevant, Y.
 G. W. Thomas, '03, Y.
 W. C. Wheeler, '97, E.
 J. D. Whittier, '09, E.
 A. Young, '13, Y.
 L. W. West, Y.
 W. L. Waters, '95

COLBY MEN ENGAGED IN CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

C. L. Haskell, '12
 1st. Lt. J. W. Kimball, '12
 Corp. W. A. Mooers, '14

W. M. Rand, '16
 W. C. Washburn, '03
 1st. Lt. D. H. White, '13

HIGH ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AMONG COLBY MEN

Brigadier General

Herbert M. Lord, '84, S.

Colonel

O. W. B. Farr, '92, I.
 F. Perkins, '80, I.

C. L. Phillips, '78, I.

Lieutenant Colonel

J. E. Hatch, '08, I.

J. G. Towne, '99, S.

Major

S. Bisbee, '13, I.
 C. Blance, '12, S.

F. W. Johnson, '91, S.
 C. H. Witherell, '01, S.

Captain

C. H. G. Campbell, '15, A.
 J. F. Choate, '19, I.
 J. E. Cochrane, '80, S.
 E. P. Craig, '06, A.
 E. H. Davis, '14, I.
 R. H. Gallier, '18, C.

W. P. Hayes, '18, C.
 S. A. Herrick, '12, A.
 H. A. Hoyt, '99, I.
 A. G. Hurd, '92, S.
 R. S. MacNear, '94, I.
 C. H. Pierce, '11, C.

A. Shaw, '09, S.	C. H. Taylor, '16, S.
A. E. Shirley, '19, F.A.	H. E. Walker, '06, I.
C. P. Small, '86, S.	I. N. Waldron, '17, C.
O. C. Stevens, '13, I.	

LIST OF COLBY DEAD IN THE GREAT WAR

Murray Alexander Morgan, '15, June 3, 1916.	George N. Bourque, '18, September 26, 1918.
George Glenwood Watson, '17, De- cember 29, 1917.	William Augustine Weeden, '12, October 2, 1918.
Herbert Henry Fletcher, '19, April 6, 1918.	Hugh Kelley, '21, November 22, 1918.
Harry Lindsey Curtis, '12.	Raymond Howard Blades, '22, No- vember 28, 1918.
Henry Leslie Eddy, '17, June 4, 1918.	Joseph Avery Besse, '19, December 24, 1918.
John Arthur Stowell, '18, June 16, 1918.	Carleton Merrill Bliss, '18, Novem- ber 14, 1918.
Henry B. Pratt, Jr., '18, July 19, 1918.	Harold Burton Taft, '16, Reported Missing.
Charles Alton Sturtevant, '97, Sep- tember 23, 1918.	Norman Jesse Merrill, '14, Febru- ary 7, 1919.
Elvin Leslie Allen, '01.	
Edward Elvin Washburn, '12.	

On March 22, 1919, Rev. Abijah R. Crane, D.D., of the class of 1856, died at Arlington, N. J., at the age of eighty-eight years. Of remarkable ability, a lifelong student, a keen business man, and a loyal Christian, eloquent in his preaching, convincing in his argument, he served several churches in Maine, but gave the most important service of his life in behalf of the academies and in the business devolving upon the Colby Trustees. When Governor Coburn made his great conditional gift to the academies, A. R. Crane became the financial agent. He succeeded in his work. Hebron he served for twenty years as financial secretary and teacher, and the church as pastor. His life contribution to the Colby Educational system was of the highest value.

On the first day of May, 1919, Hon. Asher C. Hinds, of the

class of 1883, a Trustee of the College and Representative of the First Maine District in Congress, died. He was a typical Maine man, born on a farm in Winslow, thoroughly trained at Colby, finding his first acquaintance with public life on Maine newspapers, Secretary to Thomas B. Reed in Washington. As "Clerk at the Speaker's Desk" he became the most eminent parliamentary authority in the world. His monumental work on "Precedents" remains, and will always remain, a final authority. Great in character and in loyalty to the supreme things in life, he brought high honor to his college and lasting service to the nation at large.

Another eminent member of the class of 1883 was Justice Arno W. King of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Chief Justice Cornish paid eloquent tribute to the character of his associate, and the Board of Trustees joined in appreciation of his service to the College.

In the same year Hon. Horace Purinton, long a member of the Prudential Committee, suddenly died. The Trustees placed on record their appreciation of his service, the remarkable business sagacity, the sound judgment, and the wise initiative which had made him one of the builders of the larger prosperity of the College.

The last year of the old century showed the continued progress and enlargement of the College, but its principal interests looked toward the future. The Centennial Committee had been appointed by the Board of Trustees and had been charged with the duty to make the occasion one worthy of the splendid history, the spirit and the achievements of the College during its hundred years. The Committee could not have been more wisely chosen. Its chairman was Professor Herbert C. Libby, Professor of Public Speaking, who had not only been active in all Colby interests but, as editor of the *Alumnus*, had kept the College in touch with the alumni and had developed a loyalty that never was known before; Mr. Norman L. Bassett, always a Colby enthusiast

whose enthusiasm involved sound judgment and boundless energy, as seen in his chairmanship of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds; Rev. Woodman Bradbury, D.D., of Newton Centre, well representing the loyal Massachusetts alumni; Mr. Rex W. Dodge of Portland, representing the younger alumni, who were full of ambition for Colby; and Mr. Reuben Wesley Dunn, who had found service to Colby one of the greatest satisfactions of his long life. Such was the Centennial Committee.

Special committees to the number of twenty-two and including nearly two hundred loyal Colby people, gave attention to every detail of the comprehensive and elaborate program. All this assured the success of the Centennial.

Meanwhile, without drums or trumpets, President Roberts was on the trail of that half million! He said nothing, where nothing needed to be said, but expressed the cheerful confidence that the money which "was not yet in sight" would somewhere, and somehow, appear. In view of the interests involved, he remarked to the Trustees, "We do not dare to fail."

CHAPTER XIII

The Centennial

WITH more than a thousand returning students, and with a multitude of the friends of the College all anxious to hear, a Baccalaureate at the Baptist church was out of the question and the great procession wended its way to the City Opera House. There President Roberts gave the Baccalaureate Sermon before the graduating class and a larger audience of Colby men and women than ever gathered in one place before.

"Give and it shall be given unto you" and in the clear, simple words of the Master of Men, President Roberts found the comprehensive, vital principle of service, the test of value, and the method of progress.

Judge Cornish, whose "opinions" no Colby man ever questioned, said "It was sane and inspiring advice from a sane and inspiring man."

One of the most significant events in connection with the Centennial was the service in the campus auditorium on Sunday in memory of those who died during the war, and the presentation of medals to the survivors. Every effort had been made to secure the presence of all Colby veterans, and almost to a man they were present in their uniforms.

President Roberts declared it the happiest privilege of his life to welcome back home the Colby sailors and soldiers in the great war. But he said: "We are thinking too, of that little band of our college brothers who, under the blue sky of this June Sunday, are sleeping in soldier's graves. How thankful our hearts are that so few were taken, and so many were returned to us. As I recall the



CENTENNIAL PAGEANT SCENES

dark days on the campus in 1917 and 1918, this happy occasion seems like some blessed dream come true—seems like some wonderful miracle in response to prayer. I am proud of the part which our college played in the Great War—of the ready Colby response of her sons and daughters to the call of duty.”

In presenting Professor Herbert Carlyle Libby, the editor of the *Alumnus*, President Roberts said that he had done more than anybody else to keep our soldiers and sailors in touch with the College, reminding them over and over again of our love, our faith, our steady confidence in their absolute loyalty to duty and in their readiness for service or for any sacrifice that might be demanded of them.

In eloquent words Dr. Libby told the story of the early days of the war when, from a student body of 259 the number fell to 181 in the first year of the war—that of 2,300 graduate and undergraduate men living in 1917-18, a little over one-third of them, or a total of 675, were in some form of military service, over one-half of whom rose above the rank of private. Fifteen of Colby's sons were cited for bravery in battle or distinguished for meritorious service. Nineteen men gave their lives, the first of these being Murray Morgan, at Verdun, who had not been willing to wait until the United States declared war, but enlisted and died in a Canadian regiment.

In more than one case, the words that a father wrote on the back of the picture of his son who fell in battle were true: “I lost my own father in the Civil war, when I was but three years of age. Father, now son—what more can my country ask of me?”

Stowell, in No Man's Land, refused aid for himself until another wounded man should be cared for, and died as the result.

Introducing General Lord, President Roberts said: “The last speaker of the afternoon is General Herbert M. Lord, of the class of 1884, Director of Finance of the United States Army, through whose capable and honest hands has passed every dollar which

this country has paid to the soldiers engaged in winning the war."

General Lord said that it was "appropriate that at the commemoration of Colby's one hundred years of useful and honored history, such a memorial service should be held, but the scope of the observance may well be broadened to include the other soldier dead, who at another critical period in our country's history went out from these college halls and died." He also included, as an inspiration to our Americanism, a tribute to Lovejoy and others of like spirit. Calling attention to the "era of universal unrest, discontent, discouragement and dissatisfaction," and calling for a full acceptance of the highest duties of citizenship, he said:

Let us today send to our martyred dead a message of new consecration to our country, its institutions, and the ideals for which they fought and died. Let us solemnly covenant that we shall always hold in grateful appreciation the sacrifices and heroic endeavor of those who followed the flag. Let us so strive by spoken word and loyal living, that the seeds of sedition may find no fertile soil in the country that stands today, as it has stood since its birth, for a safe, sane, and God-fearing democracy, the country of Washington, Lovejoy and Lincoln — the country that furnished the men who, for a high ideal, laughed at the poison gas and sang their battle songs amid the shrapnel on the devastated fields of France. The country that gave these heroic ones who sealed their devotion with the supreme sacrifice, the country that furnished these, is worth living for, is worth praying for, is worth striving for, is worth fighting for, is worth dying for.

Then followed one of the most moving events of the Centennial.

In ordered rank the service men marched forward and passed by President Roberts and General Lord, who pinned upon each breast the service medal, designed by Norman Bassett, that testified to the College's appreciation of her soldier son. On one side was represented the soldier and sailor leaving the college room, on the other, Elijah Parish Lovejoy defending his press.

There was something grand and heroic about it, and here and there came those whose faces were full of that rapt exaltation

of spirit that overcomes grief. They were the representatives of those who died on the field of honor—fathers bent with the years were there, and mothers who needed the support that President Roberts gave them, as the medals were conferred, won by those who would return no more and whose support would be only that of a holy memory.

The College was great in that hour. Only a great college in a great land could so crown its heroes.

The Beta of Maine Phi Beta Kappa held its meeting Sunday evening, with Dr. Julian Daniel Taylor presiding. The address was by Rev. William Herbert Perry Faunce, D.D., LL.D., President of Brown University. Congratulations from Brown seemed especially fitting and delightful as the relations between the two colleges have always been most intimate. The theme of the address was "The Meaning of America," which the speaker found to be of highest possible significance to the future of the world. His eyes were not closed, however, to the dangers that beset the way, and the wealth and promise of the future of America he found in its spiritual values.

On Monday afternoon Mr Norman L. Bassett, beginning his address with the quotation from Lincoln, "Lovejoy's tragic death for freedom in every sense marked his sad ending as the greatest single event that ever happened in the New World," told the story of Lovejoy's life, service, and sacrifice. He paid fitting and long-delayed tribute to Colby's first and greatest martyr to the freedom of the press and the freedom of the slave. Lovejoy will never again be forgotten in Colby history.

He presented also a bookcase, made from wood taken from the Lovejoy home in Alton, Illinois. This bookcase was a gift of the niece of Lovejoy, Mrs. George K. Hopkins, of Alton.

And here it is. Some pieces of wood. Ah, yes, wood. But two crossed pieces of wood have been the light of the past, the hope of the future, and before them, with reverence and inspiration, the world will always kneel. Let this bookcase stand in Memorial Hall. Place upon its shelves as if they were loving arms, all the books which tell the story of Lovejoy, or have his

name. Let our boys and girls, day after day, take from, read, and restore to its tender embrace, these books, inspiring symbols of the freedom of the press, for which he lived and died, and as night draws on and the shadows fall, there will come with noiseless feet the spirits of noble sons and daughters of Colby who have gone on before us, they who have, in peace and war, toiled and wrought and wrestled and fought in the service of man and the service of God, and reverently they will look upon the spirit of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the noblest of them all, taken from his humble but shrine-like home. Above them, the Lion of Lucerne, guarding the memory of Colby's sons who fought and died for the freedom of the slave, and the radiance from these deathless spirits shall illumine the night and bless the day.

The acceptance on the part of the College was by Judge George C. Wing, LL.D., member of the Board of Trustees. In eloquent words he paid tribute to the service of Lovejoy and expressed the gratitude of the Trustees. He then presented to the College a volume which was to be the first to be placed in the Lovejoy Memorial Bookcase. This was its title page:

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was murdered in defence of the liberty of the press at Alton, Ill., November 7, 1837. By Daniel C. Owen Lovejoy. With an introduction by John Quincy Adams, New York. Published by John S. Taylor, corner of Park Row and Spruce Street, 1838.

The exercises of the Senior class were made notable by the address of Randall Judson Condon, LL.D., Superintendent of Schools of Cincinnati, O. A fisherman's boy from Friendship, Maine, trained under Dr. Hanson and inspired by him to the profession of teaching, occupying one of the most prominent educational positions in the United States, and commissioned by the President to represent the United States in the Educational Conference at Geneva, recognized as one of the most eminent of the graduates of the College—he paid a remarkable tribute to what the College could mean, and then promised in perpetuity a gold medal to the graduating student who should, by the votes of his class, be chosen as embodying most completely the spirit of loyalty, service, and the full use of his resources. It was in accord with the career of the giver, the occasion of the gift, and the spirit of the College.

The Alumni Association held its meeting in the campus auditorium with over seven hundred in attendance. President Roberts presided. A telegram was sent to Colonel Shannon saying:

Your absence is all that mars the complete happiness of this great occasion.

Signed, LESLIE C. CORNISH.

After dinner addresses were made by Brigadier General Herbert M. Lord and Harvey Knight of New York; Professor Taylor, asked to stand, received an ovation; Professor Libby, on motion of John E. Nelson, received prolonged applause for his service in connection with the Centennial; Professor Black spoke for the Faculty. Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dr. Randall J. Condon and John E. Nelson, Esq., spoke when President Roberts, returning from the meeting of the Alumnae in the Gymnasium where five hundred women were assembled, announced that Charles F. T. Seaverns of the class of 1901 had pledged to the college \$3,500 annually for the support of the Department of Physical Training. Mr. Brooks immediately rose and suggested that the athletic field be known thereafter as the Seaverns Field, which was immediately and unanimously passed.

Mr. Seaverns spoke briefly of the importance of the right kind of athletics and physical training in the College and Mr. Jordan read the report of a Committee of the Athletic Association that had been accepted by the Trustees.

Professor Koopman, Librarian of Brown University—a poet whom Colby has delighted to claim, to honor, and to read—and Rev. Robert A. Colpitts, a recent graduate, but already a foremost man in the Methodist pulpit, spoke, and the final words were by Dr. William C. Crawford whose wit and wisdom had inspired many a Colby gathering, and whose devotion to the College no one ever doubted.

The New Endowment

On June 26, 1920, at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, President Roberts read the report of the Committee to Increase the Endowment, as follows:

In May, 1916, the General Education Board promised the College \$125,000 toward additional endowment on condition that the College would raise a supplementary sum of \$375,000. The Board named Jan. 1st, 1919, as the time limit for securing subscriptions and June 1st, 1920, as the limit for their payment.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the College in June, 1916, Colonel Richard Cutts Shannon of the class of 1862 made an unconditional pledge of \$125,000 towards the Half Million to be secured for additional endowment.

A canvass of the graduates and friends of the College was immediately begun and was carried on until the United States went into the War, at which time nearly \$100,000 had been secured in addition to the subscriptions of the Board and Colonel Shannon.

The Committee felt that it would be neither profitable nor patriotic to go on with our endowment campaign until the war should be over.

The General Education Board sympathized with the view of the Committee, and after the Armistice was declared granted the College an extension of time for securing subscriptions from Jan. 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920, and an extension of time for collecting the subscriptions from June 1, 1920, to December 1, 1921.

The Committee at once renewed its canvass for funds and has steadily continued it until the present time. The conditional offer of the General Education Board required the College to secure subscriptions amounting to \$375,000. The Committee are glad to report that up to now subscriptions have been received amounting in round numbers to \$445,000, and \$70,000 above the requirement of the Board.

Subscriptions have been paid to date of June 24, 1920, to the amount of \$409,198.—\$157,038 in cash, \$231,450 in government bonds, and \$20,710 in other securities, making a total of \$409,198. Of the cash received — \$151,038 — \$143,699.98 has been invested in securities of the United States Government at par value of \$161,500. The balance, \$14,338.02 is in the hands of the College Treasurer waiting investment.

The College owes the 1920 Endowment Fund \$17,700 worth of government bonds, par value, which were sold to pay the notes given by the College in part payment of the cost of Hedman Hall, on compliance with the requirement of the General Education Board in referring to outstanding indebtedness.

To summarize, the Treasurer has on hand for the 1920 Endowment Fund \$13,338.02 in cash, \$375,250 in U. S. Government bonds, \$20,710 in other securities, a total of \$409,298.02. With the \$17,700 borrowed

from the fund, the total amount to date of June 24, 1920, would be \$426,998.02.

Included in the total of \$409,298.02 now in the hands of the Treasurer are two annuity gifts of \$10,000 each. On one of these the College is to pay three per cent annuity during the life time of the donor and on the other six per cent.

The General Education Board has to date of June 24, 1920, paid on its subscription of \$125,000 the sum of \$83,220.66. The 1st of July at least \$12,000 more will be due from the Board for the Treasurer now has on hand fully \$35,000 in securities and cash against which requisition has not yet been made.

The task of the Committee has been made possible by the princely generosity of Colonel Shannon. At a critical time in the progress of our Campaign, he made a supplemental subscription of \$25,000 in addition to the \$125,000 he had already pledged, making his gift towards the Centennial Half Million \$150,000 and really assuring the success of our effort.

The Committee are glad to call the attention of the Board to the number of subscribers. More than 1700 former students of the College have made pledges toward the fund, and more than a hundred other friends of the College are in the list of contributors. The Committee feel sure that this endowment campaign has quickened the loyalty of former friends of the College and has made new friends for our cause. It is believed that it will be all the easier to raise money for Colby College in years to come because of this Campaign for the Centennial Endowment.

The Committee is very much indebted to Professor Libby for the assistance of the *Alumnus*. The general response of the former students of the College to the appeal of the Committee has been due to the very effective presentation in its pages of the progress and needs of our endowment campaign.

It was a fortunate circumstance too, that during the last year Professor Chipman was at work upon the general catalogue. There has never been in the history of the College another so good an address list as that which has been in the hands of the Committee this past year.

The Committee wish especially to thank the members of the Board, who one and all have been most helpful. Their cooperation has been highly instrumental in the success of our endowment effort.

The Committee cannot ask to be discharged because they still have a good deal of work to do. Between now and the 1st of December, 1921, a large sum of money must be collected from a great number of subscribers.

Respectfully submitted by the Endowment Committee,

ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, *Chairman*.

This report declaring that the goal of the hopes and the labor of years had been abundantly successful, and by the doubling of the productive endowment of the College made a new era possible, was received with utmost enthusiasm. Whereupon it was resolved:

That in accepting the report of the Endowment Campaign the trustees express their high and grateful appreciation of the remarkable success attained, while the methods employed have greatly increased the loyalty of old friends and Alumni and Alumnae of the College, and have won many new friends and supporters.

Resolved: That special appreciation, love, and gratitude be expressed to Colonel Richard Cutts Shannon for his timely and munificent aid which had a large place in determining the successful issue of the campaign.

Resolved: That the Board of Trustees express in the highest possible terms its appreciation of the wisdom, tact, energy, enthusiasm, self-sacrifice and indomitable spirit of the Chairman of the Committee, President Roberts. With full recognition of the valued aid of many friends who have co-operated, the Board realizes that the success of the Campaign is largely the personal achievement of its Chairman, President Roberts, and becomes a great, though not the paramount, service rendered by him to his "Alma Mater." The Board therefore would express to President Roberts its congratulations on the accomplishment of the great task that he set out to perform, a task vital to the continuance and the enlargement of the College. With its gratitude and appreciation it pledges to him a corresponding loyalty in the service of the greater Colby to which the success of this Campaign now opens the door.

Resolved: That the Trustees recognize and appreciate the splendid loyalty of the Alumni and Alumnae in their practically unanimous rallying to the support of their College. Their generous giving means even more to the College than their generous gifts.

Appreciation and gratitude were also recorded for the many gifts of friends, old and new.

At the same meeting it was announced that the General Education Board had promised to give \$15,000 for the fiscal year for additions to the salaries of the Faculty; \$12,000 for the year 1921, and \$8,000 for the year 1922. The readjustment of salaries therefore, long deserved by the members of the Faculty, was gladly made.

While these gifts afforded temporary relief, it was realized that provision for permanent increase should be made. The President suggested that a supplementary fund of \$150,000 be sought and that the Board of Education should be asked to provide \$50,000 of this sum.

The Centennial Pageant

To the thousands who thronged the campus on Tuesday afternoon, the event longest to be remembered was the pageant, "The Torch of Learning." It was written by Miss Rose Adelle Gilpatrick, formerly a student at Colby, many years a teacher at Coburn, and the author of a remarkably successful pageant performed by that school. Miss Lotta Alma Clark of Boston was the Director of Production, and nearly five hundred people had part in its scenes.

It was the purpose of the pageant to portray scenes and events in the history of the College that should make the history and significance of its hundred years a living reality to all who beheld it. The several episodes presented The Baptist Ideal; The Spirit of Learning (impersonated by Mrs. Lina Small Harris, daughter of ex-President Small of Chicago) seeking a place in America, with Roger Williams at Providence; then the founding of Colby and the coming of President Chaplin.

The Spirit of Maine (Mrs. Lois Hoxie Smith) presented the Charter to the Spirit of Colby (Mrs. Mabel Dunn Libby). The welcome of the citizens of Waterville was extended by Hon. Frank Redington and the Chaplin family were borne to their home in a veritable chaise of the olden time. Rev. William A. Smith impersonated Dr. Chaplin.

In the Lovejoy episode, so fully had Mr. Norman L. Bassett entered into the spirit and experience of Lovejoy, those who beheld it felt that they were looking upon the real events of Lovejoy's defense of his press, and finally, his tragic death.

The second scene presented the Civil War—the quick upris-

ing, and the rush to the front, and an utterly unforeseen product of the War—"Sam," whose parting address to the graduating class brought tender memories to generations of students.

The Spirit of Colby and the Spirit of Learning welcomed Colby's daughters, timidly seeking admission. Colby gave them the full benefit of classical education, and in the next tableau the officials of the College bestow honorary degrees on Mary Low Carver, '75, the first woman to be graduated, and Louise Helen Coburn, '77, authoress and poet; then the Spirit of Learning welcomed Colby's preparatory schools.

The fourth episode, conducted by Mrs. E. C. Whittemore, presented missions, in which Colby has ever had a preëminent place. George Dana Boardman, founder of a nation, was there. Natives of Africa, China, Japan, Burma, Assam, India, the American Indian, the negroes—all with their picturesque costumes—made a striking part of the pageant.

Then came the Great War, with President Roberts, Harvey D. Eaton, and others who had leading part in sending the soldiers forth.

The Colby of Today and Tomorrow was largely prophetic of the future success of the College in bearing the Torch of Learning, in guarding well the liberties of the land, and in extending service to all humanity.

With the Grecian spirit of beauty and the Colby spirit of loyalty in service, the pageant satisfied the highest ideals, and the roses presented by the Chairman, Judge Cornish, at the Commencement Dinner to Miss Gilpatrick, spoke the appreciation of every beholder.

On Commencement Day, the longest and most distinguished procession that ever left the campus made its way down College Avenue to the City Hall. It included:

Representatives of the United States

United States Senator Frederick Hale.

Hon. Charles F. Johnson, LL.D., Judge U. S. Circuit Court.

Representatives of the State

- Governor Carl E. Milliken, LL.D., Council and Staff.
Hon. Leslie Colby Cornish, LL.D., Chief Justice, Supreme Court.
Hon. Albert M. Spear, LL.D., Justice Supreme Judicial Court.
Hon. George M. Hanson, LL.D., Justice Supreme Judicial Court.
Hon. Warren Coffin Philbrook, LL.D., Justice Supreme Judicial Court.
Hon. Scott Wilson, LL.D., Justice Supreme Judicial Court.
Hon. William Penn Whitehouse, LL.D., Former Chief Justice, Supreme Judicial Court.
Hon. George E. Bird, LL.D., Former Justice, Supreme Judicial Court.

Official Delegates from Other Institutions

- HARVARD — Prof. Gregory Paul Baxter, Ph.D.
YALE — Prof. E. Hershey Sneath, Ph.D., LL.D.
COLUMBIA — Prof. Marston Taylor Bogert, Ph.D., LL.D.
BROWN — Dean Otis Everett Randall, Ph.D.
RUTGERS — Prof. Charles Huntington Whitman, Ph.D.
DARTMOUTH — Mr. Leslie Ferguson Murch, A.B.
WILLIAMS — Prof. Homer Payson Little, Ph.D.
BOWDOIN — Pres. Kenneth Charles Morton Sills, LL.D.
UNION — Frederick Charles Thayer, M.D., Sc.D.
MIDDLEBURY — Prof. Luther I. Bonney, A.B.
BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY — Pres. David Nelson Beach, D.D.
TRINITY — Prof. Gustavus Adolphus Kleene, Ph.D.
NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE — Pres. George Edwin Horr, D.D., LL.D.
WESLEYAN — Prof. Wilbur Garland Foye, Ph.D.
TUFTS — Dean Frank George Wren, A.B.
BATES — Prof. Herbert Ronelle Purinton, D.D.
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE — James Adrian Gannett, B.S.
JOHNS HOPKINS — Prof. Edward Bennett Matthews, Ph.D.
RADCLIFFE — Mrs. Edward F. Danforth, A.M.
SIMMONS — Prof. Reginald Rusden Goodell, A.M.
CLARK — Dean James Pertice Porter, Ph.D., Sc.D.

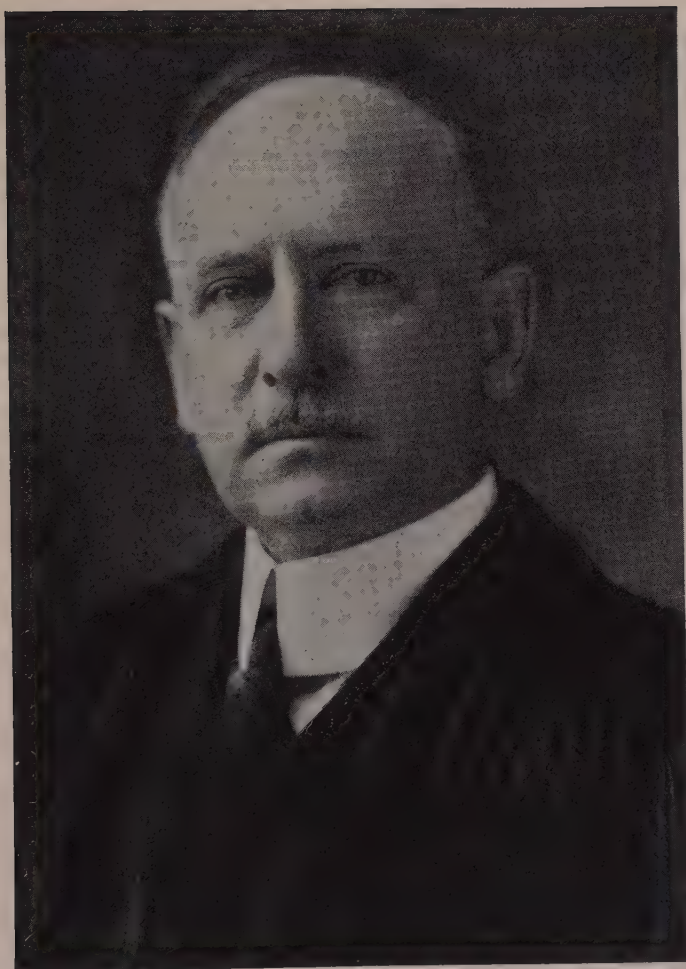
The Anniversary Address was given by Shailer Mathews, LL.D., '84, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. Its subject was "Three Lessons of a Century," and in brilliant review it covered not so much events as the principles,

economic, social, and political, that had determined the life of the nation. It was an appreciation and a challenge to the spirit of the land. These were his closing words:

It is from this point of view we gain the true estimate of the worth of this dear college. For it our own forefathers sacrificed and prayed. To them it was to be more than an institution; it was to be a leaven of truth that makes men free. It has helped educate democracy. Throughout these hundred great years, its members have stood for the ideals and institutions that triumphed in the nation. Through its ministration have thousands been educated to know and love and further liberty, democracy, and union. Lovejoy with his printing press; embattled students (one of whom has made this a day of rejoicing) who dared risk their all for others; masters of the spoken word on pulpit and platform; judges and legislators; teachers of countless schools; — these it has given to the making of a self-directing America filled with worthful citizens. Its halls have been the birthplace of that leadership which expresses democracy's ideas within democracy itself. It has championed liberty of thought and sanity of judgment. It has taught its students to distrust cleverness and to honor service; to hate hypocrites and to believe in men of honor; to act bravely and not wait upon the unknown. It has been intelligent without being negative; progressive without being unsettling; sympathetic with the deepest currents of national life, but never subservient to party or to ecclesiasticism. We have learned here to honor the American, to share the burden of American obligation, to trust the American spirit, and to protect American institutions. Our college has been both the creature and the inspiration of those spiritual forces which made the century which we celebrate significant, and which promise that the nation we pass over to our children shall be a better nation than we received from our fathers.

Because it has thus epitomized the sane and healthy spirit of the land we love, we pray for it ever larger opportunity for training men and women to meet the problems and face the tasks of tomorrow. Its century of achievement is a faithful prophecy of its new century of increasing service.

It was eminently fitting that the presiding officer at the Anniversary Dinner, when two thousand gathered in the campus auditorium, should be Chief Justice Leslie Colby Cornish, LL.D., '75. No man ever loved Colby better, no one ever served it better, no one ever more highly valued and appreciated, not only the College, but every trustee, faculty member, student, or



CHIEF JUSTICE CORNISH

even friend. To be a friend of the College was sufficient recommendation to the friendship of the Chief Justice. He seemed the very voice of Alma Mater welcoming her children back to the college heart. With pride in the little college by the Kennebec, he repeated

We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations.

Then came, in such phrase and spirit as he only could command, appreciation of President Roberts, of the Faculty, of all those who had wrought in the great centennial, and of the pageant and its author.

He then introduced Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine, who spoke of the relations that existed between the college and the state in their hundred years of life together. He also bore tribute to the spirit of America as trained in such colleges as Colby, closing with these words:

That is what has made America great — education and religion in the hearts of her people. And if we are to face successfully the problems that press upon us in the next generation, if America is to hold her place in the great new day and point the way to liberty around the world, it must be because that spirit, fostered by institutions like this, remains dominant in the hearts of her citizenship.

Judge Charles Fletcher Johnson, ex-Senator and Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was the next speaker. It was a tribute to the past, a strikingly appropriate reference to the teaching and influence of Dr. Taylor, and a discerning appreciation of the value and service of the College.

Mrs. Mary Low Carver, the first girl to enter when the doors were opened in 1871, and representing more than a thousand women who had found in Colby a preparation for broader work and richer life, closed her address with these words:

We would bespeak for our Alma Mater, in the dawn of this new century, not only lavish material gifts, but a great spiritual endowment, — a line of

Colby women, coming, ever coming in brave processional, adding touch of color and charm and womanly worth to the fine fibre of manhood in process of construction here. Yes, to this enchanted ground, to these venerable vine-wreathed walls and sylvan paths, may they always come, from the cultured homes of our peerless State, from its hillside farms and forest hamlets, even from the lowly fisher huts that cling to its sea-swept shores and isles, — an evergrowing wealth of eager-hearted maidenhood, voicing even in surer tones the love and loyalty and radiant hopes for her future that the present Colby daughters bear for this dear Foster-mother of their spiritual life.

Of such a line, I would count myself indeed honored to have been the first.

Judge Harrington Putman, of the Supreme Court of New York, discussed living questions with which the college and the country must deal.

Mr. Ernest C. Marriner of Hebron was worthily applauded as he represented the work and the possible future of Colby's fitting schools. President Kenneth C. M. Sills spoke for Bowdoin and the other colleges of the state. Harvard and Yale sent representatives and greetings.

Dean Otis E. Randall of Brown University spoke special greetings from that university. Messages were received from ex-President Albion W. Small, ex-President Nathaniel Butler, ex-President Charles L. White, and a letter was received from Colonel Shannon.

President Roberts was then introduced as the final speaker of the occasion. He spoke as follows:

In recent weeks I have had to prevaricate so much about the progress of the Endowment Campaign, have had to parry closely so many pointed questions about its progress, that I am very glad of the opportunity today to tell the truth about it. Many of you will recall that the General Education Board offered to give us \$125,000 if we could secure in cash and valid pledges by July 1st, 1920, the supplementary sum of \$375,000. Today is the last day, the 30th of June, and we have secured the \$375,000 and \$75,000 more.

(Prolonged applause, audience rising and cheering.)

Our Centennial Half Million is \$575,000.

(Applause.)

And this \$575,000, Ladies and Gentlemen, is more than mere money. It

represents the love and loyalty of more than seventeen hundred former students of this College.

(Applause.)

It is indeed an unfortunate circumstance that mars this happy occasion — the only one — that Colonel Shannon cannot be with us. Indeed, if he is in better health next year, as I have every reason to think he will be, I think we ought to have kind of a supplementary centennial on his account, and I hope you will all come back if we decide to have it.

We are going to begin a supplementary campaign for endowment right away. We are planning to have \$150,000 more by January, 1922. You perhaps have noted that we have not said anything about money during this Centennial celebration. All I am saying about it now is that we are right after you as soon as the celebration is over.

I wish to tell this great company what I told the crowd of those Colby men at the Alumni Luncheon yesterday, that Mr. Charles F. T. Seaverns, of the Class of 1901, has given us \$3500 a year, forever, for the establishment and maintenance in this college of a Chair of Physical Education.

(Applause.)

And really the most timely gift of all is the recent gift of \$15,000 for next year, for professors' salaries, by the General Education Board of New York. (Applause.) It enables us to make much more substantial increases in professors' salaries than otherwise would have been made.

During the past year we have received a number of scholarship and prize funds.

I am glad to announce a prize fund contributed by Mrs. Harris in the name of her distinguished father.

(Applause.)

I am glad to announce a scholarship in the name of Everett R. Drummond of Waterville, not a graduate but always a friend of the College, the gift of his children, and his granddaughter, Miss Hildegard V. Drummond, who received today the honorary degree of Master of Arts. She rather shrank, I think, from coming up on the stage to receive her diploma. After the batch of candidates had gone and I stood there with no Latin at my command to ask her to come on the stage, I wish Professor Taylor, when he gave me the other Latin, had foreseen the circumstances of today.

(Applause.)

Mrs. Heseltine contributes a scholarship in memory of her distinguished husband, Colonel Francis Snow Heseltine.

(Applause.)

Mr. George Horace Lorimer of Philadelphia contributes a fund of sub-

stantial size in memory of his father, an eminent preacher and once pastor of the Tremont Temple Church.

(Applause.)

Mrs. Powers gives a scholarship in memory of her distinguished husband, Governor Powers.

(Applause.)

Mrs. H. W. Page gives a scholarship in memory of her mother.

(Applause.)

A college cannot live by money alone, but, Ladies and Gentlemen, a college lives by love and hope and faith. The greatness of a college is not in its endowment, or in its buildings; it is in its aspirations and ideals.

(Applause.)

I do not know anything about the future of this college, because I do not know anything about the future of the world that lies just ahead, but I do know this — that this college as she has stood for one hundred years, will still stand foursquare for righteousness and truth.

(Applause.)

And in the years that lie ahead it will do its full share and more than its full share in promoting whatever causes promise to enrich and ennoble the life of the world.

(Prolonged applause.)

At the close of his address Justice Cornish had quoted the words written by Samuel F. Smith, author of America, formerly professor in this College, written for the seventy-fifth anniversary, in 1895.

Fair seat of learning, onward still grandly pursue thy high career,
While thousands shall their course fulfill, proud that their youth was nurtured here.

As an expression of loyalty to the College these words were fitting, but the whole spirit of the Centennial, the addresses made, the plans set forth, showed how far the College had travelled within twenty-five years. Its ideal had become more fully, not a great college, but a great service to humanity. Again and again it had been ready to give its life for the nation—in the new century it is prepared to give its life for the life of the world.

The Centennial passes into history. Does it seem that too large a space has been given to its words and to its deeds? Not

so. It was in recognition and memorial of the service that had been rendered through the century by faithful teachers in the College; it was in recognition and memorial of those who, with lives enriched, had gone out to enrich the world; it was in memory of heroes whose blood had been shed in every war of honor since the foundation of the College; it was the consecration of a new and larger generation of men and women to the greater achievements of the century ahead.

The Centennial Hymn, written by Dr. Bradbury, '87, was sung by the pageant performers as they marched from the field. It was the thought of the great multitude of Colby's sons and daughters as they went out from the college hearthstone to the service of a new century and a greater Colby and a richer human brotherhood.

Eternal God, Thy name we praise.
Our moments pass, Thy mercy stays.
The flame our fathers kindled bright
Thy grace has made a beacon light.

This flaming torch, one hundred years
Has guided heroes, saints, and seers.
O, mighty band! O, glorious throng!
We hail you in memorial song.

Still guard, O God, this sacred fire!
Still may its flames of high desire,
Truth, freedom, justice, human worth,
Through changing years illumine the earth!

Colonel Richard Cutts Shannon

It was well that the Centennial brought its cheer to Colonel Shannon, for on October 5, 1920, after a short illness, he died at the age of eighty-two. Colby has had other great benefactors, but no one who gave with such manifest delight and contagious good will.

Entering college in 1858, he enlisted within twenty days of the firing on Sumter as a private in Company H, 5th Me. Volunteers. He fought through the entire war, was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, but was exchanged in time to share the battle of Gettysburg and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. He was appointed by General Grant Secretary to the U. S. Legation to Brazil, and afterward devoted himself to business affairs at Rio de Janeiro, where he was very successful. In 1883 he pursued a course of law at Columbia, was graduated in 1886, and admitted to practice at the New York bar. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison Minister of the U. S. to the Republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. Returning to the United States he became a member of the 54th Congress for the 13th District of New York, was reelected to the 55th but declined further nomination.

He was the donor of the Shannon Building at Colby, and on every one of his visits the College profited by his generosity. His gift of \$125,000 toward the Centennial Endowment made the success of that effort possible, nor was this his only contribution. At a critical time in the progress of the campaign Col. Shannon wrote to President Roberts of his purpose to give \$25,000 more in memorial to the men who were his teachers—President Champlin, Professor Smith, Professor Foster, Professor Lyford and Tutor Richardson.

The great gifts of Colonel Shannon, amounting to over \$185,000, were in a spirit that gave courage to the President, the Faculty and the whole student body. He was an ideal college graduate and benefactor. Other men who had served well the College—Hon. Joseph L. Colby, who had worthily borne an honored name, and Hon. Wilford G. Chapman, who had served the Board as Secretary for thirteen years, were removed by death during the year.

That Colby was serving Maine well appears from the fact that Hon. Charles P. Barnes, '92, was Speaker of the House of Rep-

representatives; Hon. Charles E. Gurney, '98, was President of the Maine Senate, afterward becoming the head of the Public Utilities Commission; Hon. Herbert W. Trafton, '86, was a member of the same Commission; Hon. Wm. L. Bonney, '92, was Treasurer of the State; Hon. Fred F. Lawrence, '00, was Deputy Attorney General; and Hon. Rex W. Dodge was a member of the House of Representatives.

Nine new courses were added to the curriculum, making nearly one hundred in all, and the Albion Wood Small prizes were founded by Mrs. Lina Small Harris in the name of her father, former President of Colby, and then Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago.

The Post-Centennial Fund was announced by President Roberts and \$150,000 was sought, the General Education Board generously giving \$50,000. It goes without saying that he secured the Fund.

Memorial is written into the record for Francis Wales Bakeman, D.D. He was an eminent preacher, for thirty years a leader in the Baptist denomination in Massachusetts; as trustee of Newton, and Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society, he rendered a distinctive and important service.

The Trustees did not always wait until after the death of the worker to appreciate the value of his work. Thus they spread on their record the following minute.

The Trustees of Colby College hereby place on record their sincere appreciation of the constant and devoted service of their associate, Dudley P. Bailey, Esq., of the class of 1867, both as a member of the Finance Committee and of this Board. Though living in Massachusetts, he has been a faithful attendant upon the quarterly meetings of the Finance Committee, coming to Waterville at no little personal sacrifice, and in addition has been present at the three meetings of the full Board, almost without exception. This Board appreciates his loyal and devoted service to the interests of the College through a long series of years and are desirous of making permanent record of the fact.

Professor Taylor

In the only error in translation or composition of which he was ever convicted, Dr. Taylor had resigned his position at the head of the Department of Latin. A committee waited upon the Professor to assure him that the Trustees could not possibly accept his resignation, and finally he agreed to withdraw it, whereupon the following was spread upon the records:

Resolved: That the Trustees of Colby College in annual meeting assembled desire to express to Prof. Julian D. Taylor their deep satisfaction that he consents to remain in the service that he has made so eminent, viz, the Taylor Professorship of Latin in this college. In congratulating the Trustees and the student body upon this guaranty of the continued service of the Latin Department, it would express its hope for many more years of the delightful fellowship that has always characterized the relation of Professor Taylor with the Board of Trustees.



PROF. JULIAN D. TAYLOR, LL.D.

CHAPTER XIV

The Dawn of a Second Century

THE Commencement of 1921 was the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of women to the College. Very appropriately the history of the period was given by Mary Low Carver, Litt.D., '75, the poem by Louise Helen Coburn, Litt.D., '77, and Professor Romiett Stevens, Ph.D., of Teachers College, Columbia University, presented "The Ideals of College Women of Today."

Miss Rose Adelle Gilpatrick reported important work for the Alumnae Association, and a delightful presentation of "As You Like It" was conducted by Miss Exerene Flood, the characters being taken by the Senior girls.

The address on Commencement Day had as its subject "The Aims of Education in a Democracy" by Professor Franklin W. Johnson, L.H.D., '91, of Columbia University.

The second year of the second century observed the centennial of the graduation of George Dana Boardman by an address by Rev. Charles Coffin Tilley, '76.

Very appropriately the class of 1922, as its class gift, presented a bronze tablet for the chapel, bearing the names of Colby's missionaries; George Dana Boardman heading the list of Foreign Missionaries and Thomas Ward Merrill the Home Missionaries.

In Home Mission service, Merrill has had an eminent list of successors. Meserve, '77, twenty-five years at Shaw; Mitchell, '49, at Roger Williams; Owen, '53, also at Roger Williams; and a long list of men and women who have put their best of life into the education of the Negroes and the Indians.

No college has had a nobler record in Foreign Missionary

Service. Alonzo Bunker, '62, missionary in Burma, was the author of "Life of Christ" in Sgau Karen, religious and educational books, and founded over seventy churches among the natives.

John L. Dearing, '84, gave his life to Japan. As an evangelist, teacher, President of a Theological Seminary, Chairman of Interdenominational Missionary Boards, and trusted friend of the government, he came to occupy a position of great international importance and when he died a leading statesman of Japan said "No man who has come from America has done more to secure and maintain friendly relations between the two countries than has Dr. Dearing."

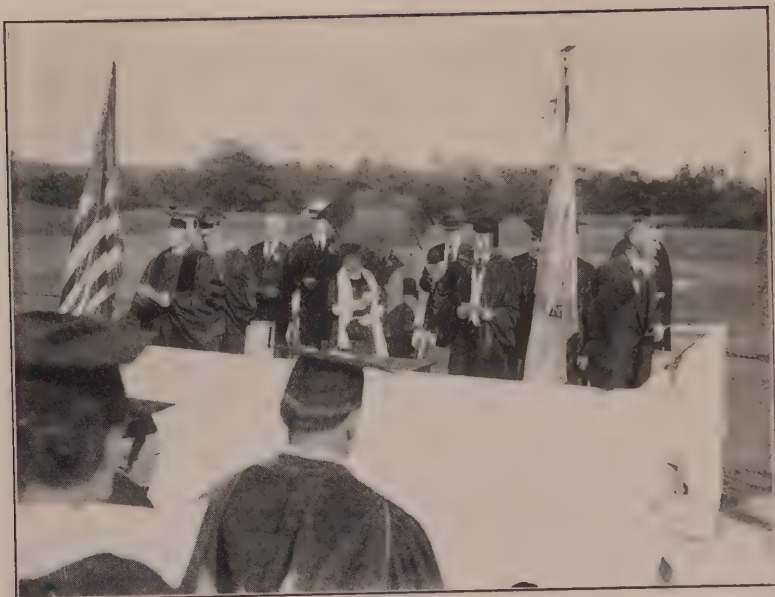
The Kaiser-I-Hind medal conferred by the British Government upon Dr. John E. Cummings, '84, was fitting appreciation of his service. Significant also are the testimonies of China that the Fosters, Cochranes, and others were the founders of a Chinese Christianity and not merely propagandists of a foreign religion.

Through its missionary force the College has rendered a service to international good will which is by no means its smallest contribution to humanity and the peace of the world.

Another name will never be forgotten at Colby or at Hartford Theological Seminary, where a bronze tablet has been erected in his honor. It is that of James Perry, son of W. W. Perry, '72. Born at Camden, graduated at Colby, 1911, in Y. M. C. A. service in France and Germany, and "Y" Secretary at Constantinople. While leading a relief expedition carrying food to a starving population, he was killed by Turkish brigands, February 2, 1920.

The Memorial Stadium

For several months there had been growing at the northern end of the campus a great stadium of concrete and steel that



DEDICATION OF STADIUM

more than fulfilled the dreams of the Colby athletes, and it was to be not a stadium merely, but a memorial.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 20, a long procession of college faculty, trustees, guests and students, started from the Lovejoy boulder, wended its way through Memorial Hall, then up the walk to the athletic field and to the new stadium. Major James E. Cochrane, '80, retired Chaplain in the U. S. Army, offered prayer. President Roberts then arose and said:

I have the very great honor of introducing the generous giver of this beautiful stadium, Mrs. Eleanora S. Woodman, of Winthrop, Maine.

Mrs. Woodman then rose and said:

Mr. President, Judge Cornish, and Board of Trustees of Colby College:

Responding to an ever deepening interest in her welfare, and filled with highest hope and faith in her future, it gives me great pleasure to present to Colby College this Stadium, gratefully dedicated to the undying honor of all her sons who, for country and the cause of universal liberty, served in the World War.

Capt. John F. Choate and Mr. Prince Drummond then drew back the silk flag that veiled the bronze tablet in the center of the balustrade at the top of the stadium. The inscription was as follows:

TO THE UNDYING HONOR
OF THE
SONS OF COLBY COLLEGE
WHO FOR COUNTRY AND THE
CAUSE OF UNIVERSAL LIBERTY
SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR
THIS STADIUM
IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED
THE GIFT OF
ELEANORA BAILEY WOODMAN
MCMXXII

In his response, Chief Justice Cornish, President of the Board of Trustees, said:

It is a large company whose "undying honor" is here perpetuated, 675 in all. Their names are inscribed in invisible letters upon this structure, and down through the years this shall be their Croix de Guerre, their Distinguished Service Medal.

Of these 675, the eyes of 19 can never rest upon the offering which has been raised in their honor . . . What is the significance of this reverence and homage? Not a brutal worship of War, with all its waste and welter, its carnage and slaughter and anguish — it is the tribute which the human heart always pays to duty nobly done, to sacrifice unflinchingly faced, to honor unselfishly sustained. The value of these finer things of life never fluctuates.

In that spirit we accept and dedicate this generous gift today. We dedicate it to the tender memories of the past and the high hopes of the future. We dedicate it to strenuous sport, clean, even at the cost of victory — to the development of a courage undaunted by failure, and unspoiled by success — to the cultivation of that spirit of fair play which is in itself a victory.

Before this stadium may the boys of Colby ever remember that their bodies are temples of the Living God, and that the perfectly educated man is he whose body, and mind, and soul, are raised to their highest possible power with that power devoted to the service of his Maker. For this our college was founded, and for this it exists today.

The class of '92 were celebrating their 30th anniversary. Mr. Herbert E. Wadsworth, in behalf of the class, then presented to the College a fine flag staff, sixty feet high, and Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bonney, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Sturtevant connected a beautiful flag to the halyards, and as it rose the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and a breeze, catching the flag, seemed to thrill it with life and glory. Then the procession returned to South College.

For many years the double line of willows extending from South College to the river had shown signs of decay and the winds had made many vacancies. The trees and the avenue between made one of the beauty spots of the campus, and despite all denials, they bore the name of "The Boardman Willows."

Mr. Norman Bassett, who had arranged the service for the



THE BOARDMAN WILLOWS

replanting of the Willows, presided. William S. Knowlton, '64, read appropriate Scripture and Dr. George Boardman Ilesley, '63, offered prayer, and a hymn written especially for the occasion by Mrs. Mary Low Carver of the class of '75 was sung. Dr. Taylor had been asked to give an address, and received an ovation as he arose. The academic shades — their mystery and sentiment, in which it has been easy in all ages to express faith in the unseen, the mysterious, and the unknown — their poetry and philosophy were strikingly set forth.

It was a remarkable tribute to the scholar's service to his kind. His gifts are not spectacular "but it is his steps that we follow when we, too, seek high companionship, and when we would penetrate the mysteries of the human heart."

Materialistic science shall not lay waste our academic shades. Let not the poet-scholar then begrudge his claim upon this spot, as dear to fancy as to memory. The practical man is here with his scales and his measuring rod to tell us exactly how much excellent pulpwood these trees would yield, and the scholar's voice of protest is not easy to hear amid the thunder of railroad trains and the clatter of mills and factories, yet those of us here in this group will join our voice to his. Let them build, we say, their laboratories and their vocational workshops, but let them leave to the scholar this sylvan corner of the old college for his books, his meditations, his mysteries, and his Boardman Willows.

For many a year yet, gaining in reverence what they lose in beauty, may the old trees stand, if only to offer their familiar welcome to the old graduate, that pathetic figure whom we see, grizzled and gray, wandering slowly and alone along the paths where once his light foot trod and his young voice rang. Stranger faces all about him — no kinship in their glance with his thought or his memories — divided from him by that deep gulf that separates youth from age.

But the old Willows have a greeting for him, a greeting responsive to his own mood, for their roots like his

"take hold
Upon a past unknown
To newer generations"

Battered and broken they are, and bearing the scars of the years like himself,
for

“He, too, has tossed in tempest, faced the cry
Of hungry winds”

Dean Runnals, of the Women's Division, read the poem “Who Plants A Tree,” and then the President, assisted by his students, planted twenty-two trees. “The first tree on the right was planted by President Roberts and Mr. Farnum,” said Mr. Bassett, “Because this student has pledged himself to the work that George Dana Boardman did.”

The College gave a hearty welcome at the Commencement of 1922 to Prof. Nathaniel Butler, LL.D., '73, who delivered a remarkable Commencement address on “Liberal Education and the Time's Spirit.”

Distinguished graduates were in evidence as Hon. Fred Foss Lawrence, '00, was the guest of the Junior Class, Dr. Charles F. Meserve, LL.D., '77, was a speaker at the morning chapel, and Hon. Charles P. Barnes, '92, was the guest of honor of the Senior Class, speaking on “The Place of America among the Nations of the World.”

On December 4, 1922, fire broke out in the north division of North College, which was occupied by the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity. The interior of the division was destroyed and four students lost their lives. The majority of the fraternity were on the fourth floor and by means of the fire escapes found safety.

The four young men who lost their lives were Charles M. Treworgy, '23, of East Surry, Maine; Alton L. Andrews, '23, of Belfast, Maine; Norman L. Wardwell, '25, of Newport, Maine; and Warren L. Frye, '26, of Revere, Mass. Each of these young men was of distinctive ability and their loss, with its circumstances, was the darkest tragedy in the history of the College.

The fire was confined largely to the north division of North College. Though overwhelmed by the tragedy, the students, the people of Waterville, and other colleges of the state, were quick to show their sympathy by financial gifts. The State of Maine granted \$15,000 toward the restoration of the building.

Ex-Chief Justice William Penn Whitehouse, of the class of '63, died at Augusta on October 10, 1922. He had always been loyal to the College and his words of appreciation of others deserved the eloquent tribute of Judge Cornish, who also referred to the large body of admirable decisions made by him in his many years as Associate and Chief Justice.

At the annual meeting held June 21, 1921, the By-Laws of the College were amended to provide for a Committee on Buildings and Grounds. The duty of this committee was to "visit the college at least quarterly, inspect the grounds, buildings, and equipment, ascertain and determine what repairs, improvements and additions are needed, procure estimates of the cost thereof, make detailed report and recommendations to the Finance Committee on or before May 1, and also to the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting." The Committee appointed consisted of Norman L. Bassett, Herbert E. Wadsworth and Albert F. Drummond.

The Committee took their task very seriously and year by year have fulfilled it in a way to merit and receive the highest approbation of the Trustees, and of the friends of Colby generally. They studied the whole situation; they made minute examination of every need and every possible improvement. Projecting their improvements over a period of years, they gave one objective of considerable importance for each year. As a result, the campus and the buildings present a finer appearance than ever before and the improvements within the buildings themselves are even more significant.

So far as the general public is concerned, the crown of these improvements is the renovation of the College Chapel.

Department of Business Administration

After long consideration, a committee consisting of Arthur J. Roberts, Herbert E. Wadsworth and Charles E. Gurney reported in favor of "including in the curriculum as of a regular

department, the branches requisite in a college of business administration of high order." Many of the branches included in such a course already were taught in the College, but others, such as Commercial Law, Foreign Exchange, Insurance, Corporation Law, Manufacturing, Investments, Industrial Relations, Public Service, etc., were to be added. The report was accepted and the Department was established.

At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1923 the President reported that the effort to secure the Second Century Fund had been successful, subscriptions then amounting to \$125,000. In characteristic attitude, the President did not seem to think that there was much to report about the College—"there were some things that were hopeful."

The Chairman, Chief Justice Cornish, seemed to have a different opinion. He paid a hearty and eloquent tribute to the service, quiet, without campaign methods, newspaper headlines, or professional machinery, that had been rendered by President Roberts, which had assured the success of the Centennial Fund, and the New Century Fund, thus adding over \$650,000 to the endowment of the College. "Votes of thanks," said the Chairman, "are good, but one can't live on them, nor are they accepted as collateral at the banks." He held a letter from Professor Taylor with a suggestion which he desired to propose to the Board that they instruct the Finance Committee to "include in its appropriations next year a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of President and Mrs. Roberts on a trip to Europe next summer." This was either moved or seconded by everybody present and was voted by a unanimous rising vote, accompanied with applause.

President Roberts responded with much feeling. He deeply appreciated the action of the Board. He always felt, however, that the College was not in his debt, that it had been to him more than he ever could be to the College. It had given him the inspiration and the opportunity for his life work. Under existing



THE CHAPEL

conditions, however, he felt that he ought not to take such absence this year. Asked whether he would go next year, he replied heartily in the affirmative, and the Board made a trip to Europe "the order of business of President and Mrs. Roberts for next year, in case the President shall continue to feel that it is unadvisable to take the trip this year."

For its Commencement in 1923 the College had another of its own sons for the Address, and Jeremiah Edmund Burke, Litt.D., LL.D., '90, spoke on "Some Fundamental Principles of American Citizenship."

The Trustees, as usual, found that the College was making progress in its work and its resources.

The Chapel Rededicated

The Chapel was rededicated on Friday evening, November 14, 1924. Dr. Taylor gave an address—"The Old Chapel"—reminiscent, tender, critical, and with such a wealth of knowledge that the demand immediately arose that he should write his personal memories of Colby during the last fifty years.

Dr. Frank W. Padelford, '94, spoke on "The Significance of the Colby Chapel," sketching the history of the Chapel, paying full tribute to the influence of the old, and with suggestion as to the enlarged influence of the new.

As introduction to the next number on the program, Norman Bassett then read "Parson Turrell's Legacy" on which, many years ago, he had drawn a prize on the same platform, and he certainly secured Honorable Mention on this occasion!

Then Justice Cornish presented to the President and College a massive chair for the use of the President. None will ever forget the scene when he led President Roberts to the chair and seated him within it. With characteristic wit masking deep feeling and sentiment, Justice Cornish spoke, and with appreciation of what Justice Cornish had been and was to the College and its President, President Roberts responded.

The gift and the address were the benediction of the great Justice upon the college of his love, for it was his last formal appearance on the campus that he had known from boyhood.

At the Commencement in 1925 President Roberts announced good progress on the "\$200,000 Scholarship Fund." He said, "In the last fifteen years our attendance has trebled and college expenses everywhere have something more than doubled, but income specifically available for student assistance has in recent years increased but little. The general endowment of the college has grown as rapidly as her attendance has but scholarship funds have lagged far behind."

The Commencement Address was a remarkable presentation by the Honorable William Renwick Riddell, LL.D., D.C.L., of Toronto. It was a masterly and "delightful presentation of international wisdom, with the title 'Pax Anglo Americana.'"

The Boardman sermon was by a younger alumnus of the College, already a spiritual leader for his denomination, Charles M. Woodman, who deserved and who received at this Commencement the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Yet there was vague shadow over the whole Commencement. The attendance was good, everything possible had been done for its success. The College Play, under the direction of Miss Flood, was remarkable as an artistic success, but those nearest to the heart of the College were full of foreboding.

The 50th anniversary of the class of '75, which on other occasions had been entertained by Judge Cornish, and was entertained now under his direction and at his expense, made a brave effort. Its poet, Edward John Colcord, sang in sweetest measure, but the shadow never lifted. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees Justice Charles P. Barnes was elected Chairman pro tem. The reports of the constant progress and enlargement of the College and of the very remarkable service rendered by Treasurer Frank B. Hubbard, by the Finance Committee, by the

Committee on Buildings and Grounds—all these, but the shadow remained.

On June 24, 1925, Justice Cornish died. Such a gathering of proud, grateful, sorrowful men and women, proud that they had had his friendship, grateful for the enrichment of life that he had given and sorrowful that they should see him no more, as never had attended the funeral of a private citizen in Maine before, assembled two days later, and with the Governor at their head, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Kennebec Bar, and leading men from all over the state and beyond, bore him to the heights of the beautiful cemetery where they laid him to rest beside the wife whose departure one year before he had every moment mourned. Nationally known and eminent in his profession, in nothing was he more eminent than in his service to Colby—past, present, and yet to come.

CHAPTER XV

The Religious Life of a Christian College

IT began as a Literary and Theological School. When it became a college there was anxiety lest religion should be put aside for literary culture, yet the very first college graduate became a missionary and the second a minister. Within three years the first of the great missionary host of the Home Mission Society had started from this college for the West.

The unsurpassed record of the College in Foreign and Home Missions proves that there always has been here a religious dynamic that sent men to the very ends of the earth in accord with the great Commission. The very large number of ministers, some of national fame, some of village service, but all messengers of the love of God, have proved conclusively that it has been a Christian college. The atmosphere of the College has been Christian. The daily service of chapel has had meaning. The talks of the President, especially in these latter years, have been on vital themes of religion in the world of today, but the strongest force in the line of religion has been the Christian faith and character of the men who have been upon the faculty. There have never been lacking men with whom to associate was to find strong impulse toward the highest things in life and assurance that those things were to be found in Christian service. These Christian men have made the College Christian.

In later years students have come from wider sources of supply, from homes of many faiths and from homes of none, with inevitable influence upon the religious life of the College. The methods have changed. The Young Men's Christian Association has been active, and with many departments. The cabinets

of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. meet for conference with the state officials and their work is thoroughly planned. The deputation work of the Y. M. C. A. provides student speakers, or groups of speakers, to conduct religious services in outside towns and cities, to share in evangelistic efforts and to lead young people's movements. A large number of such teams are sent out and their work is highly appreciated by the pastors generally.

The Student Fellowship of Christian Workers is an organization of students who will give themselves to distinctive Christian service as a life work. Colby is largely represented in the Student Missionary Volunteer Association of the Maine colleges.

A somewhat spectacular but significant procession wends its way on the first Sunday of the term from the Colby campus to the different churches on "Go To Church Sunday." The procession extends from the campus to the Elmwood hotel, marching in denominational groups to the churches of their choice.

The College is always well represented in the National conferences of Christian students.

A feature of the modern student life is the visit of National leaders who stay at the College several days for lectures, conferences, and individual counsel.

Bible courses have long been offered and Bible classes conducted by the President, professors, or chosen students.

All these things indicate a degree of religious activity that is very significant, but the most important fact in the religious situation is this: the men and women who have been here have, to a remarkable degree, gone out to lives of actual Christian service in the business or profession chosen by them. They have made a very large contribution to the actual Christian strength engaged in work for God and humanity. The type of Christianity has been of a very serviceable kind and the majority of the students have left college with a more vital Christian faith than they had when they entered it. This is strictly in accord with President Roberts' highest ambition and constant endeavor.

In 1922, Herbert L. Newman, '18, was elected Director of Religious Activities of the College. He not only gives courses in Biblical Literature and History, but counsels the students personally and proves himself a pastor indeed. The work of this department is of great strength and popularity in the College. It brings to theoretical religion a human element which makes it immediately serviceable and winning as well.



THE OLD LIBRARY — MILTON STATUE

CHAPTER XVI

The Art Collections at Colby

FOR many years the oil portraits of early friends and officers of the College marked the extent of its art collection. When, however, the memorial to the soldiers, Thorvaldson's "Lion of Lucerne" was erected, a real start was made in the lines of art.

Dr. Henry S. Burrage was the moving spirit in the Committee on Art. With reference to some of the items secured he wrote:

The Pilgrim Monument at Plymouth, Massachusetts was designed by Hammatt Billings, and was dedicated August 1, 1889. It is a granite structure, having at its summit a statue of Faith in granite and at each of its four buttresses a statue, the four representing Morality, Education, Law and Liberty. The contract for the execution of the work was given to the Hallowell Granite Co. at Hallowell, Maine.

A few years after the dedication of the monument, Mr. William Wilson, the treasurer of the company, was my guide in a visit to the company's plant. In one of its parts I saw among granite chips and covered with dust, what looked like a plaster model with figures and I asked Mr. Wilson what it was. He said it was the model of the "Signers of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," one of the four marble bas-reliefs on the Pilgrim Monument. Having removed some of the rubbish and dust, I found that the model was uninjured and that it was an exceedingly interesting piece of moulding in plaster. I asked Mr. Wilson to inquire into the matter of ownership, and especially as I learned that there were three other marble bas-reliefs; namely, the Departure of the Pilgrims from Delft Haven, the Landing at Plymouth, and the Treaty with Massasoit. Two of these were found later in the works at Hallowell, while the third was cut in marble at Hartford, Conn. The result was that before long all four of the plaster models were brought together in Hallowell, and having been put in perfect order by Mr. Wilson, they were given to Colby College and found place in Memorial Hall.

The statue of Roger Williams, one of the most notable of Mr. Simmons'

works, was purchased by the State of Rhode Island and placed in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol in accord with act of Congress, July 2, 1864, inviting the several states to place there statues of two of its most distinguished citizens. Roger Williams was Rhode Island's first selection.

There was no known likeness of the founder of Rhode Island on either side of the sea and consequently the statue must be an ideal one. Accordingly, Mr. Simmons visited Rhode Island and was given all possible information with reference to the person and character of the apostle of Religious Liberty, and also as to the dress of the Roger Williams period. With the information thus received, Mr. Simmons made his way to Rome and prepared the model for the proposed statue. It was so satisfactory that the city of Providence immediately ordered a duplicate in bronze for Roger Williams Park, comprising land once owned by Roger Williams and which had come into the possession of the city by the gift of Miss Betsy Williams, a descendant of the founder of Rhode Island.

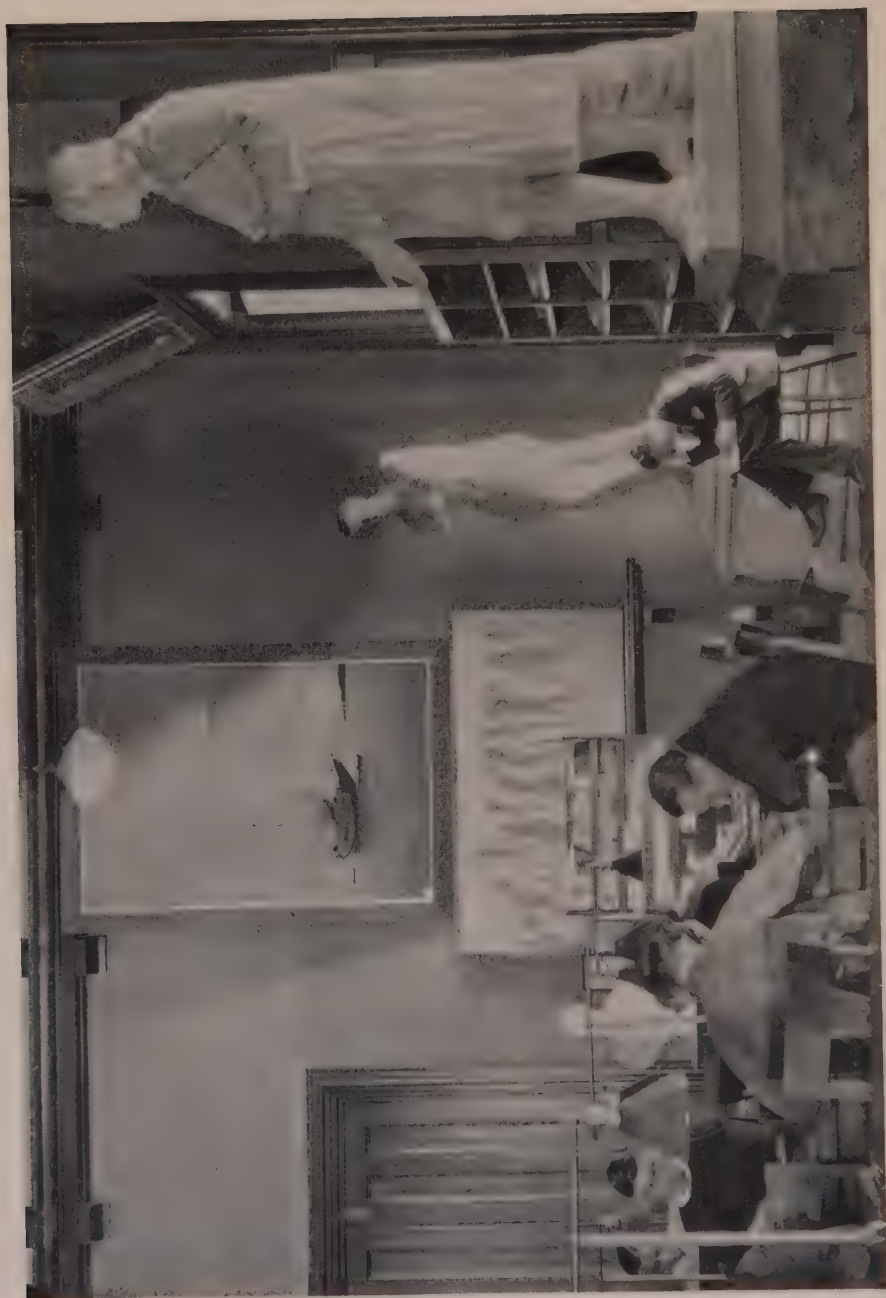
Dr. Burrage writes that having made the acquaintance of Mr. Simmons, he found that the sculptor had a duplicate model of his Roger Williams prepared for the bronze statue. "I was thinking of his Roger Williams in Washington, and after an expression of the great satisfaction I found in his conception of the apostle of Religious Liberty, I added 'Where is the model?'" Mr. Simmons said it was in his studio at Rome. "What do you intend to do with it?" I asked. The reply of the sculptor indicated he had no definite purpose with referenec to it and I asked 'Would you be willing to give the model to Colby?' and then I told him what had been done for Alumni Hall. It was evident at once that I had an attentive listener, for he interrupted me. Early memories moved him. 'President Champlin was very kind to me when I needed kindness' he said. 'I came to Waterville in the beginning of my effort in sculpture. I wanted encouragement more than anything else, and when I told the Doctor what I was doing he at once gave me an order for two busts of himself, and with helpful words greatly cheered me on my way to others. Yes, I will gladly give the model to Colby.' "

Mr. Simmons himself prepared the model, which arrived safely. His continued memory of his benefactor and his interest in Colby was proved by the gift of the Simmons Scholarship made in his will.

Nor was this all. Mr. Simmons left in his will a bequest for a Scholarship, to be called the George Knox Scholarship, in honor of his boyhood pastor at Lewiston.

Dr. Burrage adds:

In this work Professor Laban E. Warren of the Department of Mathe-



ROGER WILLIAMS STATUE — JAPANESE PAINTING

matics had no inconsiderable part. He loved the work of his own department but he was also a great lover of art. For his own use he made a large collection of photographs of the most celebrated artists of Greece and Rome, and what he loved he would have others love. At length, he made a place for lectures on Art at Colby. These lectures were also given in several of the towns and cities of Maine. His illustrative material was from time to time enlarged by plaster casts of the best examples of ancient sculpture, and these found a place in Alumni Hall. So also did valuable portraits of the benefactors of the college — its presidents and members of the faculty and men prominent in the religious history of Maine.

The fine portrait of Gardner Colby and also that of Abner Coburn were provided for by the Trustees. Both portraits were painted by A. H. Bicknell of Malden, Mass., a native of Turner, Maine. The best known of Mr. Bicknell's works is his "Lincoln at Gettysburg," containing twenty-one life-size portraits on canvas 17½ by 10½, which has place of honor in the beautiful Converse Memorial Library in Malden.

One of the most notable portraits in the hall is that of Dr. Pepper, the work of his son, Dr. Charles Hovey Pepper, '89, one of Colby's most eminent artists. Mr. Pepper has enriched the College by many other gifts.

A most remarkable picture, the gift of Mrs. Alfred E. Buck, widow of Hon A. E. Buck, '59, Minister to Japan, cannot be styled a canvas, for it is painted on a background of Japanese silk, and represents a Japanese vessel in full sail.

Several classes have donated casts of classical statuary.

Since the resignation of Professor Warren, Professor White has rendered a good service, not only in the collection of art objects, but by lectures and study courses offered.

CHAPTER XVII

Journalism

FOR many years under the direction of Dr. Libby a class in Journalism has been conducted. Hon. Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, editor of the *Bangor Commercial*, recently reviewed the work of Colby's journalists. The very first on the list, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, '26, of the St. Louis and Alton *Observer* was the first martyr to the freedom of the press; James Brooks, '28, editor of *The Portland Advertiser*, *New York Express*, and many years a member of Congress (of him Hon. A. W. Paine says, "No man in this country ever did so much to advance the science or art of newspaper publication as he, not excepting even the famous Horace Greeley." A bust of Mr. Brooks, presented by his son, is in the library); William Mathews, '35, of the *Yankee Blade*; Martin Brewer Anderson, '40, *New York Recorder*; John B. Foster, '43, Samuel K. Smith, '45, and William A. Smith, '91, editors of *Zion's Advocate*; Edward C. Mitchell, '49, *The Present Age*, Chicago; Harris M. Plaisted, '53, *The New Age*, Augusta, and Governor of Maine; H. W. Richardson, '53, *Portland Press* and *Advertiser*; Zemro A. Smith, '62, *Portland Press*, *Levenworth Times*, *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, *Indianapolis Journal*; S. T. Pullen, '64, L. H. Cobb, '67, *Portland Press*; A. E. Meigs, '70, *Omaha Bee*; J. H. Files, '77, *Portland Advertiser*; F. C. Mortimer, '81, *New York Times*; Asher C. Hinds, '83, *Portland Press*; Walter C. Emerson, '84, *Portland Press*, *New York Herald*; Shailer Mathews, '84, *Biblical World*; Holman F. Day, '87, *Bangor Commercial*, *Lewiston Journal*, *New York Tribune*, *Boston Herald*; V. P. Holbrook, '88, *Boston Globe*; Frank B. Nichols, '92, *Bath Times*; Nelson Dingley, '55, *Lewis-*

ton Journal; Fred K. Owen, '87, *Portland Press Herald*; George S. Rowell, '69, *Portland Advertiser*; Frank W. Manson, '98, *Waterville Sentinel*; Herbert C. Libby, '02, *Waterville Mail and Alumnus*; Shepherd E. Butler, '03, *Chicago Tribune, Liberty, N. Y.*; Caleb A. Lewis, '03, *Waterville Sentinel*; F. M. Allen, '03, *Boston Herald*; Albion W. Small, '76, *American Journal of Sociology*; Joseph Ricker, '39, *Zion's Advocate*; O. C. Gardiner, '38, *Democratic Review*; James Upham, '35, *Watchman and Reflector* and *Youth's Companion*; Edward W. Frentz, '86, *Youth's Companion*; William B. Lapham, '55, *Maine Farmer*; Henry W. Frye, '89, *Electrical World*; F. G. Fassett, '23, *Waterville Sentinel*; H. R. Ratcliffe, '23, *Boston Transcript*; B. F. Esters, '21, *Springfield Republican*; T. F. Tilton, '20, *Trade Journals*; Ernest G. Walker, '90, *Washington Star*; Warren F. Hardy, '00, *Decatur Herald*; Fred F. Sully, '16, *St. John Telegraph*; Roy Hurd, '16, *Bangor Commercial, Boston Transcript*; B. G. Priestly, '15, *Boston Herald*; C. H. Jones, '15, *Kennebec Journal, Philadelphia Inquirer*; J. E. McMahon, '15, *Waterville Sentinel*; G. G. Newton, '14, *Worcester Gazette*; E. F. Merriam, '68, *Watchman-Examiner*; H. D. Teague, '22, *Waterville Sentinel*; Jesse H. Ogier, '98, *Camden Herald*; George Horace Lorimer, '98, *Saturday Evening Post*; A. W. Cleaves, '98, *The Baptist*; Merle Crowell, '10, *American Magazine*.

And many more, leaving no question that Colby has done her share so far as newspapers and magazines can do it, in spreading information and guiding the thought of the people. But from the days of Brooks to those of Merle Crowell and the magazine of 2,213,482 circulation, and George Horace Lorimer of *The Saturday Evening Post* with little more than three millions circulation, seems a very far cry. Papers of all sorts and varieties and magazines heavy with their weight of wisdom (and advertising) are here. No Colby man or woman need be ashamed as they regard the list. It has kept well to the fore in the best thinking and most lucid statement of the hour and it has been a power

of ethical, educational, social, industrial, and sometimes theological, righteousness.

One periodical, however, can neither be forgotten or overlooked by anyone who regards the history of the College. It is the *Colby Alumnus*, the graduate magazine founded by C. P. Chipman, but long edited by Dr. Herbert C. Libby. He knows what his graduates want and what they ought to want. The *Alumnus* records the yearly history of the College advance so that little more is needed. It is the "tie that binds" the alumni into one college family, which is inspired to an ever-increasing loyalty. It reminds of the friends of yesterday, and carries the same rich fellowship into the impoverished areas of advancing years; it voices the college spirit that overcomes difficulty, and makes all things in college progress possible; it helps the faculty to teach better, the students to study better, and friends in general to give in larger sums of money and with greater satisfaction. It has made every alumnus and alumna feel that it is an honor and a joy to have been a student at Colby. Its value to the College is very high in things material, its value is vastly higher in the things of the spirit. It brings the otherwise unobtainable within reach. It is appreciated, but its support is not correspondent with its service.

Much material concerning the great war, and many vital things in the history of the College for the last ten years have been stored in the *Alumnus* and nowhere else.

The *Oracle* is the oldest among the Colby annuals, and now marks its number as the 60th year. It expresses the experience and the philosophy, the wit, and the wisdom, of the student body. It voices the life of the College, and proclaims its glory upon the housetops. It carries a winsome message and a compelling lure to the young men and women who are not thrilled with enthusiasm by the college catalog. Fraternities, Sororities, classes, in all their official glory; musical, and unmusical, clubs, athletics, with the solid reasons for their success, or the wholly

frivolous, factitious, and entirely unexpected reasons for defeat—all are there. All the nods of the Faculty Gods are duly recorded. All the deviations from standardized student mediocrity are thoroughly and sometimes painfully dealt with. In the past it has been sometimes hazardous to be an editor of the *Oracle*, but civilization advances, even in colleges, and from the dedications to President and Professors, it would seem that "all is forgiven." The annual is highly creditable and there are few fatalities. From the slender pamphlet it has grown to the bulky volume which surpasses in size the college history of a hundred years, written by a less romantic hand!

The *White Mule* justifies its name, fulfils its function—for the world would be incomplete without mules—but it may not be lightly censured, cautiously condemned, or incautiously praised. Every man seems to appreciate it, according to the class numeral that he sets against his name!

The Colby *Echo* celebrates its semi-centennial in 1927. As the College monthly from 1877 to 1886, the semi-monthly until 1898, and as the weekly from 1898 on, it has maintained an enviable rank among college publications. It has been the reliable exponent of college opinion and the record of college life. Outside writers and papers could describe the College—the *Echo* always has expressed it. For the graduate it is an infallible prescription if he would maintain his touch with the College and his real understanding of it. On the whole, it has been a strong coöperator with the Faculty and the Presidents and occasionally its pertinent suggestions have found their way into action on the part of the Trustees.

To carry on a paper of such high grade has been no light task, but it has given to a half century of editors an excellent training in journalism and many have found its columns the open road to successful editorship of important periodicals. It has been an asset to the College and has given even to those who have never

been upon the Editorial Board a valuable chance to criticize or applaud from the bleachers.

It has made full contribution to that elusive thing — "College Spirit," which makes college worth while and wins its victories. A strong tribute of appreciation and praise from Faculty, Trustees, and friends of the College is due to those who have given unstinted labor to the publication of the Colby *Echo*.

The writers in the Women's Division deserve a corresponding credit.



MARY LOW CARVER, '75

CHAPTER XVIII

The Women at Colby

IN 1871 the College opened its doors to women on precisely the same terms as to men. In the same year the University of Vermont had done the same. Bates was the only predecessor in the field of co-education in New England, being co-educational from the opening of the institution in 1864.

At Colby it was on this wise. Judge Dickerson, of the Board of Trustees, had earnestly reminded the Trustees that as the College was for the education of youth, it was manifestly unfair and short-sighted to shut out over one-half of the youth—the girls.

As Colby had but fifty-two students at the time, there surely was no danger that the Faculty would be overworked, though its seven professors doubtless kept busy!

There was at that time only one college in New England for women; Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, were not yet, and Mt. Holyoke was not of college grade.

In the celebration of the semi-centennial of the admission of women in 1921, Chief Justice Cornish said:

Fifty years ago a boy and a girl entered Colby and contended for prizes, and now the boy who got the second prize has the privilege of introducing the girl who got the first prize — Mrs. Mary Caffrey Low Carver.

In that autumn of 1871, with the courage, character and ability that characterized her through life, Mary Caffrey Low entered, the one woman in the class of '75, and for two years the only woman in College. The number of women increased very slowly. There were no inducements. The only thing that would send a girl to Colby in those days was a mighty ambition for

thorough education and enlarged service. During the first decade only twenty-six women entered, and fourteen graduated, several of them with high honor.

Nothing was provided for the young women except the instruction in the class room and the exhortations in the chapel. They procured their own boarding places as best they could, but they had no common room where they could meet for cheer and fellowship.

This went on for fourteen years. In 1885 the College purchased the Briggs property, next south of the present residence of the President, and for twenty years this building, in charge of a matron, was used as a home for the women of the College, under the name of "Ladies Hall." When it was opened, ten of the thirteen women then in College found a home within it, the rest were residents of Waterville.

The four girls who entered in the class of '77, with Miss Low of '75, perhaps from their very loneliness and desolation, organized in December, 1874, the sorority of Sigma Kappa. For several years the sorority welcomed all the girls who entered Colby, but by 1893 this had become impossible. Some girls who had gone to Boston University for special work, missing the Sigma fellowship, petitioned the Colby sorority to establish another Chapter in Boston University. This was done, and the Sigma Kappa at Colby, by strictly natural evolution, has become a national society with thirty-seven College Chapters, and twenty-nine alumnae Chapters.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary, when the Grand Chapter meeting was held in Waterville with delegates from all over the country, excursions to Bar Harbor, etc., was one of the great events of 1924. When the Grand Chapter met in Waterville in 1906 and 1907 it was not regarded as a great thing in the life of the city.

The Sorority life of the College has been greatly extended. Chi Omega, founded as Beta Phi in 1895, became Beta of Chi

Omega in 1906. Alpha Upsilon, organized in 1904, became Delta Delta Delta in 1908. Alpha Phi Alpha, founded in 1910, was reëstablished in 1915 as the Chapter of Alpha Delta Pi. Phi Mu, founded in 1852, was established at Colby in 1918, and Beta Chi Theta in 1924.

With a home of their own, Ladies Hall, the social life of the women broadened and brightened. Parties, games, tennis, contests, were enjoyed. The Y. W. C. A., the first in a New England college, was formed and has been widely and wisely active up to the present day.

In 1891 forty-four women were attending Colby and the house at the South corner of College Avenue and Getchell street, now known as "The Mary Low House," was purchased and that formerly occupied by the President, now known as the "Dutton House," was partially occupied.

But there were many who regarded Colby as a man's college and regretted what they called "the mistake of '71." Women all over the country were flocking to College and it was thought that Colby would become a women's college — a thing in the minds of many, greatly to be deplored.

President Small in his report of 1890 recommended the establishment of coördinate divisions, the men's division and the women's division reciting separately with separate chapel exercises, prizes, etc., but with practically the same teaching force. In a paper of remarkable ability, dignity, and comprehensiveness, signed by Mary Low Carver, '75, Louise H. Coburn, '77, Elizabeth Mathews, '79, Minnie Mathews Mann, '80, Kate E. Norcross, '81, Minerva E. Leland, '82, Bertha L. Soule, '85, Julia E. Winslow, '86, Bessie R. White, '86, Mary E. Pray, '87, Bessie A. Mortimer, '87, Winifred H. Brooks, '87, Lillian Fletcher Smiley, '88, Alice E. Sawtelle, '88, Mary E. Farr, '88, Mary L. Tobey, '89, Hattie M. Parmenter, '89, Addie F. True, '90, Connie M. Spear, '90, the women of Colby protested against the withdrawal in any way of the advantages which co-education

gave to the women. Certainly the character and achievements of such a list of women were a demonstration of the soundness of their position and the value of the method for which they contended.

The proposition of the President, however, was accepted and the Faculty were authorized to begin the reorganization with the class that should enter in 1890. In the catalog for the following year, discussing the new order, we find this explanation :

These proposals (coördinate divisions) spring from a desire to so organize co-education at Colby that all the lingering objections to the higher education of women in the University will be removed. The Faculty believe that an organization is possible which will enable Colby to offer more favorable conditions for the liberal education of both young men and young women than can be afforded to either by the exclusive institutions. They wish to be more free than they have felt thus far to urge upon young women the advantages of the University.

Some difficulties were met in carrying out the plan, and the divisions were combined in a part of their class room work.

In January, 1891, President Small secured the services of Miss Jennie M. Smith, '81, daughter of Professor Samuel K. Smith, as chaperone and personal adviser of the women. She lived at Ladies Hall and had general supervision of the women in the three dormitories, but did not have any duties as teacher. She was followed in 1893 by Mrs. Francis A. Leavenworth. In 1896 President Butler secured Miss Mary A. Sawtelle, '88, as "Dean of the Women's Division," and Associate Professor of French in the division.

Ethel Knowlton, '09, writes :

Miss Sawtelle aimed to make one's life at college a season of liberal culture; and during her three years' service she brought to Ladies' Hall men and women of education and refinement who gave to the division literary and musical entertainments of merit. Through her efforts the alumnae association received a new impetus, and the alumnae were drawn into close connection with the college.

In 1899 Miss Grace Elizabeth Mathews, sister of Shailer



MRS. ELIZA FOSS DEXTER

Mathews, '84, afterward wife of Professor Herbert S. Philbrick, '97, became Dean of the Women. In her brief period of service by her character, culture, and spirit she greatly helped her girls to the highest things in college life.

Miss Grace E. Berry served as Dean for seven years, from 1902 to 1909. Of great executive ability, she was the registrar of the College, conducted women's classes in Mathematics and wisely led in the new developments of the women's division that came with the opening of Foss Hall.

In 1904 the beautiful building and home for Colby women known as Foss Hall was erected, the gift of Eliza Foss Dexter, wife of Mr. William H. Dexter of Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. William H. Snyder, '85, a near friend of the Dexters, and who had greatly supported the effort of President White to turn their attention to the needs of Colby, stated that this building to be known as Foss Hall was the first building for the exclusive education of women north of the Massachusetts line. Very fortunately, Mrs. Dexter was herself able to be present at the dedication of the Hall and rejoice with the girls in their new home and all that it meant. Her words at the dedication of the building were:

My Dear Friends: I am very grateful that my life has been spared to be present here today to witness the dedication of this beautiful dormitory. I was born in the State of Maine and it is the dearest part of the earth to me. I love every part of it, and especially the town of Wayne where I was born. It is a source of satisfaction to me that I have been able to erect and give to Colby College this Foss Hall, and that Waterville is so near my early home. My father was a noble man and I am very grateful to my parents for the loving and careful training that they gave me.

Every dollar that has been given for the erection of this building has been earned by myself. When I was a girl it was impossible for me to get an education. I left home while very young, and have always intended to provide a home for other girls in Maine, that they might have the education which I could not get when young. I am very happy to have this building called Foss Hall; and I give it with my love and prayerful interest to Colby College, to help in the education of the girls of my native state.

This Hall provided parlors, reading room, recitation room, chapel and gymnasium, which greatly enriched the equipment of the College for the higher education of women.

In 1905 some further separation in the practical work of the divisions was affected. Chapel exercises were held in the new building for a period of years until the large number of the women made it necessary to remove to the College chapel.

As physical director of the women and doctor in charge, Dr. Mary Sybil Crosswell served well for four years.

To the regret of all, Miss Berry terminated her service in 1909 and went to a western college where, with renewed health, she continued her important work.

Her successor, Mrs. Carrie E. Small, was Acting Dean during the college year of 1910, and from 1910 to 1913 Miss Elizabeth Bass, who had been physical director in 1909, was Acting Dean.

In 1913 Miss Florence Sargent Carll, '12, became Acting Dean and served for two years.

For four years Mrs. Mary Castle Cooper, for one year Miss Anna Alma Raymond, for one year Miss Alice May Holmes, led the girls' department.

In 1920 Miss Nettie May Runnals, '08, became Acting Dean. She was admirably adapted to the position by her own birth and residence in Maine, her scholarship in college, her graduate study, and teaching experience. The students were quick to perceive her sympathy and to receive her counsel. The Trustees recognizing her executive ability and her success raised her to the rank of Dean and to a full professorship in Mathematics.

Courses in Physical Culture since 1898 have been offered, courses in Music were effectively directed by Mrs. Clarence H. White, and Miss Florence E. Dunn, '96, is Associate Professor of English in the Women's Department.

Brave and chivalrous were the words spoken by the first woman graduate as she looked back through fifty years:

The Trustees of Colby, we may therefore proudly claim, when fifty

years ago, braving prejudice and firmly entrenched custom, they gave us unsolicited and unexpected entrance to this institution for men, evinced the true spirit of the pioneer. Their action was large-minded and far-seeing. It was a piece of fine idealism, an independent step of large moral implications. In the light of later events, one might call it a valiant adventure, a splendid hazard.

To this signal act there may have been various promptings. Greatly depleted by the Civil War in numbers and scholarly spirit, the College might find here a prospect of rehabilitation. There was dearth of trained women teachers for the high schools and academies of the State, and an institution lately come into possession of a fine Memorial Hall and Library could afford a generous policy.

But behind these lesser motives serene and dominant, as we recall the personnel of the trustee body of that day, rises to our minds the real motive, the inherent claim of women to the highest culture and the certainty of its good use if granted.

For many years the fêtes, special observances, and dramatics have had their part in the joy and charm of college life. The Women's Division has not only had its part, and a well sustained one, in the *Echo* and other issues of college journalism, but has had its own *Colbiana*. Its first number said:

The object in starting the *Colbiana* is two-fold; to develop among the girls greater Colby pride and loyalty, and to give to the people outside of the college a complete representation of the activities of the Women's Division.

This periodical stands very high among undergraduate journals in the quality of its literary articles, its loyalty to the College and its ideals, and the wit and humor which such publications are supposed to produce.

In scholarship the women have well maintained themselves, securing a very large membership in Phi Beta Kappa and proving afterward, in whatever profession undertaken, that they had been well prepared. The more than fourteen hundred women prepared at Colby very clearly prove the service that the College has rendered to the world since it opened its doors to their coming in 1871.

The Alumnae Association has been a live organization with clear and progressive ideas as to the future of the College. It has practical representation on the Board of Trustees.

In 1920 the Association undertook to raise money for an Alumnae Assembly and Recreation Building. Miss Adelle Gilpatrick was chosen to lead a campaign for the necessary funds. A considerable amount was pledged but not enough to warrant the construction of the building. Good progress, however, was made and the building which, like Foss Hall, has been the dream of the Alumnae for years, will soon be secured. Mrs. Annie Pepper Varney has also represented the Alumnae Association in this effort.

In the new prosperity of Colby the number of students in the Women's Division has not kept pace with that in the Men's Division. All fear that Colby will ever be a women's college has been dispelled, even in the minds of the most nervous! College rank and college life are well sustained in the Women's Division and every year Colby is striving to give some new advantage to the women who seek here an education that shall have both strength and beauty.

Probably, as the years go by, there will arise the College for Women on the banks of the Messalonskee that will win their devotion as has the old College on the Kennebec the loyalty of men and women alike. Meanwhile, the students of Colby in both divisions are living up to the best methods and ideals of modern college life and are seeking and securing a preparation that will assure both service and success.



Foss Hall

CHAPTER XIX

Athletics

THE first apparatus for athletic purposes at Waterville College was a saw and a sawhorse, and the first gymnasium, the yard back of the President's house. This was supplemented by agricultural pursuits on the College campus, which were pursuits only and yielded little for the table of the students and the support of the missionary. "Work in the 'mechanical shops,' " if we may trust their propagandists, "was very beneficial to the health of the students and their gardens seemed to tax all their powers," some stories of college life at that day to the contrary notwithstanding!

In the late '50's Richard Shannon, Edward Hall, and other Portland boys, brought the news that startling innovations had been introduced in the school of one James H. Hanson in Portland, and that new exceptions to the Latin Grammar had been found in the shape of mysterious gymnasium equipment. The College campus had no building suitable, and so the horizontal bar and two other articles of equipment were attached to trees north of the College and the long road to a suitable gymnasium at Colby was entered.

In war time, a wooden building, courteously called a "gymnasium," was erected. It was never properly equipped, became a kind of play house for the students, until in the dead of night, Will Looney, '77, rushed down the walk shouting, "The Gymnasium is on fire!" In raiment conventional on such occasions, we rushed in, and at peril of our lives, carried the dumb-bells and the Indian clubs—the most valuable things the building contained—to safety.

Somewhat later a brick building was erected. It has been improved, enlarged, equipped (more or less), has found a place in nearly every meeting of the Board of Trustees, has served as bulletin board for class numerals until they were crowded out by more modern figures, has sturdily endured the enthusiasm of Colby Night and the eloquence of Commencement Dinner orators — but no building can stand everything!

As a special committee, with Herbert E. Wadsworth at its head, is actively considering the matter, it is safe to say that the new Gymnasium and Assembly Hall will soon come from the misty realms of prophecy into that of history. As there is no building on the campus that can contain all the students, the College manifestly needs an Assembly Hall.

Major Sports

Colby was over forty years old when baseball made its first appearance on the campus in the war year of 1861. It was regarded as a childish game, a diversion fit for freshmen who must still have "fun." Freshmen and Sophomores occasionally, Juniors rarely, and Seniors never, engaged in it. The attention of the few students in College for the next few years was directed to other fields where real battles were being fought by Colby's sons. However, the game made its way into the larger colleges and universities of the country and in 1867 Colby had a club of her own. The only man who now lays claim to membership in that club is the Hon. R. W. Dunn of the Board of Trustees. We may be sure that whatever his position, he played for the honor of the College.

Intercollegiate baseball was organized in 1877 and four years later championship games were played, the pennant coming to Colby.

About this time that mysterious and erratic wanderer, "the curved ball," began to circle round the plate. Sage professors, with the learning of the ages behind them, declared that there

could be no such thing as a curved ball, and then came Bosworth, '82, who projected a variety of curving uncertainties that sadly perplexed the professors and struck with consternation his bewildered opponents. The writer remembers seeing some of them hitting the ground with their bats, which in all the dreary afternoon, was the only thing they could hit, and declaring that "it isn't fair." The duty to serve up straight balls for three-base hits or homers has been much neglected by Colby pitchers from that day on.

From 1881 to 1912, when Colby's baseball history was figured out, there were twenty-eight State Championships awarded, of which Colby secured thirteen; namely, 1881-2-3-4-6-7-1890-1-4-8-1901-04-06.

For the same period Bowdoin had won four pennants, Maine four, and Bates one. Seven are not reported, but if all of these had gone to Bowdoin, it would still be in the rear.

At that time, in a total of 236 games played with Maine colleges, Colby had won 121, her opponents 113, and 2 had been tied. So well the same record has been maintained it would seem the pennant for State Championship belongs permanently on the Colby field.

In November, 1910, the Colby *Echo* issued a special number in honor of "The Premier Baseball Pitcher of the World, John Wesley Coombs." There seems to be some justification for this title, for the College Invincible in 1906 became the star pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics when, in the language of Ty Cobb, "they were the finest club he ever saw in action."

Every Colby man thrilled when he heard that the "Iron Man" had won that endurance test with the Bostons in twenty-four long innings, though they had prophesied as much when, having been with the Athletics only three days, he was put on the mound and won his game with Washington 3-0. Great days followed for the Philadelphia Athletics, and again and again did the "Mack Men" win championships in the American League and

the world championships as well. Coombs holds the unparalleled honor of winning three world championship games within six days. No name stands higher in baseball annals than does that of John Wesley Coombs, and his great rival, Christy Mathewson, again and again suffered defeat at his hands. An Iron Man he was, but the iron could not sustain the tremendous spirit which, when his body was weakened by illness, almost hurled life away to save his team in a time of crisis. Even so the Spirit of Colby has won her victories in baseball.

Football

The second major sport to be established at Colby was football. The Colby *Echo* for October, 1883, says: "At the opening of this term there were faint symptoms of the football fever, but to the regret of many of us, the matter seems to have been entirely dropped." The *Oracle* for the following year gives E. W. Frentz as the Captain of the team and the following as players: Bradbury, Bickmore, Dunham, Farr, Frentz, Goodwin, Moore, Moulton, Small, Webber and Wellington.

If any games were played, they were with scrub elevens on the Colby campus.

The *Oracles* up to 1890 each devote a page to the Football Team, but there is nothing to indicate that it was an active organization. The *Oracle* of 1891 contains a page with black border headed, "Hic jacet footballus," but at the bottom the prophetic word, "Resurgam."

In 1892 the *Oracle* has a picture of the team and says, "For the first time in the history of the college, the *Oracle* presents a picture of a fully equipped, flesh and blood football team."

The first college games were played in the fall of 1892. Three games were played; two with Bowdoin, resulting in defeats, 0-56, and 4-42, but there was comfort in beating Maine 12-0.

During the early years of the sport at Colby there was little but indomitable spirit to be marked on the Colby side, but this

quite over-balanced the zeros in its scores. The College did not have the advantage of professional coaching and usually played with colleges that had many more students from which to select their team.

The football scores given below will awaken memories in the minds of those who played in the games, and are eloquent of those manly qualities which the game at its best is supposed to produce.

COLBY-BOWDOIN SERIES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Colby</i>	<i>Bowdoin</i>	<i>Winner</i>
1892	0	56	Bowdoin
1893	4	42	Bowdoin
	0	40	Bowdoin
1894	0	28	Bowdoin
1895	0	5	Bowdoin
	0	6	Bowdoin
1896	0	12	Bowdoin
	6	6	tie
1897	16	4	Colby
	0	0	tie
1898	0	24	Bowdoin
	0	17	Bowdoin
1899	6	0	Colby
1900	0	68	Bowdoin
1901	12	0	Colby
1902	16	5	Colby
1903	11	0	Colby
1904	0	52	Bowdoin
1905	0	5	Bowdoin
1906	0	0	tie
1907	0	5	Bowdoin
1908	6	9	Bowdoin
1909	18	5	Colby
1910	5	6	Bowdoin
1911	0	0	tie
1912	20	10	Colby
1913	12	0	Colby

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1914	48	0	Colby
1915	34	6	Colby
1916	14	7	Colby
1917	7	10	Bowdoin
1918	S. A. T. C.		
1921	0	7	Bowdoin
1922	6	18	Bowdoin
1923	6	6	tie
1924	9	0	Colby

COLBY-MAINE SERIES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Colby</i>	<i>Maine</i>	<i>Winner</i>
1892	12	0	Colby
1893	30	4	Colby
1894	no game		
1895	18	6	Colby
	56	0	Colby
1896	12	0	Colby
	4	0	Colby
1897	no game		
1898	6	5	Colby
1899	0	26	Maine
	0	5	Maine
1900	5	0	Colby
	0	17	Maine
1901	0	12	Maine
	0	29	Maine
1902	0	6	Maine
	5	16	Maine
1903	5	6	Maine
1904	12	11	Colby
1905	0	16	Maine
1906	0	7	Maine
1907	0	8	Maine
1908	16	5	Colby
1909	17	6	Colby
1910	0	6	Maine
1911	0	20	Maine
1912	0	20	Maine

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1913	0	3	Maine
1914	14	0	Colby
1915	6	31	Maine
1916	0	0	tie
1917	0	0	tie
1918	S. A. T. C.		
1921	0	22	Maine
1922	3	0	Colby
1923	7	0	Colby
1924	0	12	Maine

COLBY-BATES SERIES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Colby</i>	<i>Bates</i>	<i>Winner</i>
1893	4	0	Colby
1894	8	10	Bates
	0	14	Bates
1895	0	6	Bates
1896	8	0	Colby
1897	6	6	tie
1898	0	17	Bates
1899	0	12	Bates
1900	6	12	Bates
1901	6	17	Bates
1902	15	0	Colby
1903	11	0	Colby
1904	0	23	Bates
1905	0	28	Bates
1906	0	5	Bates
1907	5	0	Colby
1908	6	0	Colby
1909	11	3	Colby
1910	no game		
1911	14	0	Colby
1912	35	6	Colby
1913	8	6	Colby
1914	61	0	Colby
1915	26	0	Colby
1916	23	7	Colby
1917	6	6	tie

	S. A. T. C.		
1918			
1921	13	0	Colby
1922	7	7	tie
1923	9	6	Colby
1924	0	13	Bates

For many years the control and support of athletics was in the hands of various and sundry forms of athletic associations. The function of these associations was to help raise money to support the teams, to find fault when the teams lost, and to write frequent new Constitutions in the hope that they would be more successful in scores and gate receipts. When the teams won, they received applause—when they lost, the assertion was common that the sole object of a college should be intellectual training! But there were those who cheered the teams whatever their fortunes, and declared that a game played well, with honor, utmost effort, and self-sacrifice, was won whatever its score.

The College was fortunate in having friends in its Faculty. As a whole they have given support, comfort, and financial backing to the teams, but some members have rendered notable service. Professor Parmenter, twenty-five years representative of the Faculty on the Athletic Council, has brought to this work the same exact knowledge, energy, and purpose that has made his Department of Chemistry one of the strongest in New England.

Professor Ashcraft, for many years Treasurer, has done not a little to put the Council on a sound financial basis.

The Alumni of Colby do not realize how difficult and sometimes discouraging has been the work of the Athletic Council, but the old days when faculty and other members were obliged to put their own names on notes to pay the debts of the Association, are happily past. The new stadium has made it possible to attract and care for greater throngs than ever came to Waterville in the old days and winning teams cause processions of

automobiles from every part of the state to converge on Seaverns Field when college games are to be played.

The Athletic Council, the administrative body of the Athletic Association, provides for a general representation. It consists of eight members—two from the Faculty, two from the alumni, two from the student body, the Athletic Director, and the President of the Association *ex officio*. The duties of this Council have been performed with the faithfulness that merits appreciation on the part of all who care for Colby's interests.

Constant residence in Waterville since his graduation and unflagging interest has enabled Mr. Albert F. Drummond to render a unique service to Colby athletics.

Other alumni, too numerous to mention, and Waterville citizens generally, have been constant supporters of athletics in the College and the athletic teams. Does difficulty beset an athletic manager? He tells the story in Dr. Hill's inner office, while in the outer office the patients wait. Are the students sure that the field needs some improvement? They ask Bert Drummond or Frank Alden to convince the Trustees that a special appropriation is imperative. Are professional athletic directors too expensive? Ervin and others put up the same service with loyalty as a consideration. After short rations and spartan training that led to victory, Dr. Hill and Waterville generally get up a banquet for the football team that makes them forget all their hunger. When, very rarely, the Colby warriors come back in the gloom of defeat, College and team meet them at the train with flaming torches of loyalty.

Track

The various departments of athletics usually included under the term "Track" have never secured the enthusiasm that has been given to baseball and football. Possibly the long period of training necessary to produce winners in track events, coming as it does at a time of year when such training is difficult and un-

pleasant, may have had something to do with the indifference of the students. The lack of track equipment, so far as the gymnasium is concerned, has been a hindrance. Excellent track coaches have been employed, some of whom have had remarkable records in national and international "events," Marathon runs, etc., but the sustained coöperation of the students as a whole has not been secured. This does not mean that track athletics at Colby has failed—fine work has been done, individual excellence has frequently been attained, and victories in many significant events have proved the prowess of the coach and the pluck and power of the Colby men who have contended, but the full strength and spirit of the College has never been given. Seaverns Field now furnishes one of the best tracks in New England, and under the new and more comprehensive plan of college athletics, a more adequate interest may be expected on the part of the students and of the alumni as well.

The Colby track records follow. The class numerals of the record holders are encouraging, and possibly prophetic!

COLBY TRACK RECORDS

100 Yard Dash	Nardini, '14, Howe, '16, Mittelsdorf, '27	10 sec.
220 Yard Dash	Mittelsdorf, '27	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.
440 Yard Dash	Meanix, '16, Brown, '26	51 sec.
880 Yard Run	Reynolds, '17	2 min. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Mile Run	Brudno, '27	4 min. 33 sec.
Two Mile Run	Wenz, '17	10 min.
120 Yard Hurdles	Weise, '24	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
220 Yard Hurdles	Taylor, '25	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Shot Put	Stanwood, '16	39 ft. 6 in.
Throwing Discus	Joyce, '16	124 ft. 6 in.
High Jump	Fransen, '25	5 ft. 8 in.
Broad Jump	Nardini, '14	21 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Pole Vault	Herrick, '12, Kemp, '23	11 ft.
Hammer Throw	Wentworth, '25	143 ft. 4 in.
Javelin Throw	Callaghan, '27	151 ft. 3 in.

Hockey

Hockey was made a major university sport so recently that the enthusiasm with which it has been received is all that can be made matter of record. An excellent rink was constructed in 1925 and students and the Athletic Council are determined to make hockey of high rank among university sports.

Minor Sports

Minor sports have held the place that is now regarded fitting in every up-to-date institution of learning. For many years Tennis Clubs have kept this ancient and dignified sport well to the fore, and several excellent courts and adequate equipment have been provided.

Rowing has never been a major sport at Colby and the records for canoeing on the Messalonskee are not available.

Basket Ball has usually been confined to inter-class or inter-fraternity contests.

A new era in the history of Colby athletics began with the appointment on the part of the Alumni Association of a committee to study the whole situation and report to the Trustees and to the Alumni. Mr. Frank W. Alden, always a devoted friend of athletics, and Dr. Archer Jordan, '95, himself an athlete in College and always deeply interested in the fortunes of Colby athletics, prepared a report which was presented to the Board of Trustees at its April meeting in 1920. This report embodied many of the ideas for which Dr. Jordan and the Athletic Council had long contended and was so far approved by the Trustees that they directed Dr. Jordan, as President of the Alumni Association for the year, to send it out for the consideration of the alumni. It presented proposals as to the management of athletics which would make it practically a department of the College activities with a professor of Physical Education in charge and the Athletic Council of the Alumni Association

in general oversight. The Alumni Council, according to this report, is to be

Composed of sixteen members elected in groups of four by a mail ballot on the occasion of balloting for Alumni Trustees. They shall hold office for four years. All must have graduated at least four years prior to election except that one member shall be chosen annually from the graduating class. The Council shall meet at least three times yearly — at Waterville on Colby Day in October, at Boston on the occasion of the dinner of the Alumni Association in February, and in Waterville during Commencement week.

It was an excellent theory, plan, ideal, but when Dr. Jordan sat down a Trustee inquired where the money was coming from. There was pessimistic discussion. Then a young Trustee rose, beckoned to Archer Jordan and one or two others to follow him into an adjoining room. Things did not brighten after they went out. Soon they returned and all, especially Dr. Jordan, looked as though something had happened. Then he rose and said that Mr. Seaverns pledged \$3,500 per year in perpetuity for the support of a Department of Physical Training and Athletics in the College. Later on, at the Commencement Dinner, Mr. Seaverns modestly ascribed the inspiration of the gift to the Baccalaureate Sermon of President Roberts and expressed the "hope that the establishment of a definite athletic policy at Colby would produce still greater teams here which will add still greater victories to the long list already achieved by this dear old college."

It was another historic meeting. When it was announced, Mr. Brooks, '98, sprang to his feet and said, "Mr. President, it is the sense of this meeting that the Trustees of Colby College should be informed that henceforth and forever more yonder athletic field shall be known as Seaverns Athletic Field in honor of this great gift." President Roberts then said, "Judge Cornish, with your concurrence, it is the Seaverns Athletic Field now and forever more." And so the field was named.

The gift of Mr. Seaverns was in the history of athletics at Colby what the gifts of Mr. Colby and Col. Shannon had been to the

financial situation in 1864 and 1917. It made possible the instruction of a regular faculty member as Director of the Department of Physical Education. It assured attention to the health of every student and his opportunity to seek physical development. It meant physical, mental, and moral culture, first, and the winning of games, second. Every department of athletics was quickened. Tennis, basket ball, track, hockey — all found new place in the sun, and all came to reflect the new spirit of the College. The strict rules for eligibility in case of all students representing the College, already in force by the action of the professors and the Athletic Association, were to be maintained. The new code, or Athletic Creed, assured the purity of college sport and put behind it the character of the College.

Read by the Chairman of the Committee, it was unanimously adopted as follows :

CENTENNIAL ATHLETIC CODE

Believing that athletics are helpful or harmful directly in proportion as they are conducted according to the highest ideals of sportsmanship, we, the students, Faculty, and Alumni of Colby College, signify our desire and determination to do all in our power to maintain the highest possible ideals in the conduct of our athletic sports.

We believe that such standards of scholarship should be maintained as will admit to membership on our athletic teams only such men as can take part in the intercollegiate contests without lowering the recognized scholastic standards of the college.

We approve the eligibility rules of the M. I. A. A. and we denounce as unfriendly to our college any act by a student or alumnus which shall result in any way in the violation of the spirit or the letter of the rules by it laid down, or which shall result in the tendering of help to any athletic student which shall assist him in maintaining his connection with the college and which he would not receive were it not for his athletic tendencies.

We believe that our athletic sports can be successful only when individual interests give place to loyalty to the college; that no student is worthy of a place on one of our athletic teams, or to ask the support of the students and alumni for the team which he represents, who is unwilling to observe so strictly the rules of training that no act of his can possibly jeopardize its chances of success.

We express our conviction that the standard of manhood at Colby is influenced greatly by the individual ideal in sport, and desire that the greatest honor shall be extended to the student who manifests the highest type of sportsmanship rather than personal prowess alone.

We are firmly convinced that intercollegiate athletic rivalry is desirable when conducted as a means to an end, but we would avoid the spirit of winning for itself alone. We stand firmly behind our athletic sports and will do everything possible in conformity with the foregoing principles to make them a success.

This report is respectfully submitted with the earnest hope that it will be carefully considered by the Board and put into effect at the earliest opportunity.

Yours very truly,

FRANK W. ALDEN, *Chairman.*

The Committee and the Athletic Council proceeded to organize the new Department of Physical Education, but found it necessary to move slowly. At last they secured Mr. C. Harry Edwards of Springfield to be the head of the Department and his work, immediately apparent in results, has been constructive and increasingly valuable.

The old grads of ante-football days, and some others, will be interested in this picture drawn by Professor Ashcraft, Treasurer of the Athletic Association, and which represents many similar events.

I wish I might give the alumni a moving picture of our field November twelfth, the day of the Bates game which was to decide the championship. In the early morning with beautiful sunshine and perfect weather, everything is put into spick and span order. Tickets are on sale at ten o'clock and at high noon the gates are opened. Small groups are seen to gather on the stadium which soon grow larger to form one mass. At one o'clock the noise of tramping multitudes is heard, the late comers beg with pleading voices for even standing room on the Woodman stadium, the vendors hawk their wares amid the clatter of voices, male and female. Now the bands are heard in the distance and large banners are followed by long lines of students. There are now three thousand people seated in the stadium and two thousand on bleachers on the opposite side of the field. Standing room only is now for sale, and soon two thousand people are standing at the ends. One new thing

— a white mule mascot parades in front of Colby students. He is supposed to put the kick in the team, and is an improvement over the usual side line kickers in that he at least aims at something when he kicks. The whistle blows, and the game is on. The battle was a satisfying one for the spectator, and Colby won by the score, nine to six.

* * * * *

The receipts were the largest ever, being about \$4000 for the Maine game and \$6000 for the Bates game.

The athletic situation at Colby is one to give satisfaction and concern. Satisfaction, because of the equipment possessed and the work of the all round coaches in the major sports who help every student to secure physical instruction and development in the line of his need. Concern, because of the lack of gymnasia adequate to the needs of the hour. The erection of the fine memorial stadium by Mrs. Eleanora S. Woodman in 1923, and the new Seaverns Field, are proving of utmost value to Colby athletics.

When the continued loyalty of students, alumni, and wise friends shall provide a new and greater gymnasium for the men and a new gymnasium and recreation building for the women, the athletic service of Colby will be assured and her athletic glory will be placed beyond question.

CHAPTER XX

The Continuing Service

IN the early pages of this story reference was made to the men whose eminence in world service forever justified the foundation and support of the College. In the middle years of its history strong men appeared, trained for high service in school, church, state and battlefield.

In later years men of the same quality have not been wanting. Colby is the Alma Mater of some of its greatest presidents, Small, Butler and Roberts.

It has given to the Supreme Court of Maine Justice Dickerson, Justice Fogler, Justice King, Chief Justice Whitehouse, Chief Justice Cornish and Associate Justices Philbrook, Barnes and Bassett. Many other states have been served by Colby lawyers, eminent at the bar or on the bench, among whom may be named for special loyalty to Colby, Justice Harrington Putnam of New York and Judge F. M. Hallowell of Nebraska.

It is notable that this college, founded as a literary and theological school, has trained more lawyers than it has ministers!

In recent years great business interests have come more and more under the advice or control of lawyers and the bureaus for their governmental control are largely in legal hands. For several years Charles E. Gurney, '98, has been the Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Maine and Herbert W. Trafton, '86, a member of the same Commission.

Public school education has been carried forward by many hundreds of teachers trained at Colby. For some years of late the superintendence of education in Boston has been in the hands of Dr. J. E. Burke, '90, of Cincinnati, of Dr. R. J. Condon,

'86; and one of the associate superintendents of New York City for many years was Dr. Clarence E. Meleney, '76.

Maine has fully repaid her intellectual debt to Massachusetts. Boston especially has profited by the twenty-seven years of that master teacher, Larkin Dunton, at the head of the Boston Normal College, and by the labor of that brilliant group of head masters, Lincoln Owen, A. H. Kelley, William C. Crawford and H. S. Weaver.

Charles F. Warner, '79, made the Springfield High School of Industrial Arts one of the most notable schools in the Commonwealth and a pioneer in its line. The Mitchells, father and son, have developed a military school of high grade at Billerica. That the Hartford High School has become known and honored throughout the country bears witness to the life and work of Edward H. Smiley, '75, while Charles F. T. Seaverns, '01, continues the Colby service. Another Colby educator, Franklin W. Johnson, has won wide recognition in the Department of Education of Columbia University.

In the profession of medicine and surgery, Colby has done well her part. She has been fortunate in having sons of her own to minister to the health of her students from the time when "doctors of the old school" cured, but charged not, up to the days when brilliant young specialists bring to the newest physical enemies prompt dispatching by the most up-to-date methods.

A volunteer medical staff has always been on hand at football games and Dr. Hardy, Dr. Merrill, Dr. Bessey, Dr. Reynolds, and others have been familiar figures, and Colby doctors in the more serious ills that have come to the students have shown the sympathy as well as the skill that saves.

In the days of the Civil War many Colby men served on the medical staff. Dr. George M. Staples, class of '49, was surgeon-in-chief at Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh, and later Medical Director of the right wing in the Sixteenth Army Corps.

Eugene F. Sanger, of the same class, was Brigade Surgeon,

afterward Medical Director, of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

The list of Colby doctors in the Great War, printed elsewhere, shows that Colby had not lost her spirit.

Dr. Frederick C. Thayer early took rank as an eminent surgeon and during his long career in Waterville his best skill was ever at the call of the college.

Dr. Alfred King, '83, was for many years one of Maine's most prominent surgeons, with private hospital in Portland.

Dr. Charles D. Smith, scientist, teacher, and for many years head of the Maine General Hospital, brought honor to his college.

Dr. Fred M. Wilson won high honor as head of the Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. Everett Flood, superintending physician for many years in the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics (the Monson State Hospital) made it one of the most notable institutions in the country.

A group of young men splendidly trained and already in the front rank of the profession will keep the medical service of Colby in hospital and special practice abreast of the time. Examples of this class are Dr. Charles Meader of Denver and Drs. Frederick T. and Howard G. Hill of Waterville. From the special work done in Professor Webster Chester's Department of Biology and Professor Parmenter's Department of Chemistry, students have gone to the great medical schools and hospitals of the country and are doing well their part in the essential and honorable profession of medicine and surgery.

In national service at Washington Colby has been well represented. General Herbert M. Lord, '84, as Director of the Budget, is the financial advisor of both President and Congress and exerts a potent influence for justice and economy. Dr. George Otis Smith for many years has been Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, one of the most important departments of the Government, and has rendered a far-reaching and important service in

the description and development of the natural resources of the country. He was also a member of the Coal Commission appointed by the President at the time of the general strike in the anthracite coal mines.

It was given to one man to render a special service, not only to Colby but to the cause of education as carried on by his denomination throughout the world. Dr. Frank W. Padelford of the class of '94, after successful pastorates and administrative work in his denomination, became Secretary of the Board of Education, a department of the Northern Baptist Convention. Primary share in the credit for the work of that Board belongs to Dr. Padelford. Through the efforts of the Board vast sums were raised for Christian education, colleges throughout the country which were in danger were strengthened and the Denomination was aroused to a new sense of the importance of education.

As head of the Committee on Survey of the Northern Baptist Convention, Dr. Padelford was largely responsible for the report which was enthusiastically adopted and resulted in the New World Movement with its campaign for a hundred millions. In the allotment of the funds to be raised by this effort Colby was accorded a generous share. The whole sum was not realized but the more than \$180,000 received by Colby, and the total of \$500,000 received by the Baptist schools and colleges of Maine is but a partial recompense for the service rendered to national education by this son of Colby.

Within the limits of this volume it is impossible to mention even the names of all who have won exceptional success and eminence in the service of their day. Reference has been made only to a few who have been a little more intimately connected than others with the work and progress of their Alma Mater. Indeed, the College would base its claim to recognition, not on the dazzling success of the few great men and women, but on the general, steady, honorable work done almost without exception by her graduates. The trained, uplifted, patriotic, honor-

able, serviceable life that has characterized the Colby graduate is the best tribute to the character and spirit of the instruction given here.

With the spirit of the founders, Colby has been true to the Christian faith in all the light of increasing knowledge and with devotion to the enlarging opportunity. From the high Christian standards of the College few have strayed. In the time of national need her sons have never been found wanting.

The opening of the College in September, 1925, saw the largest enrollment ever recorded at Colby, 645 in regular courses, while 174 more were in the extension courses given at Waterville and Skowhegan. The Faculty numbered thirty-five members.

The presidency of Dr. Arthur Jeremiah Roberts, now the longest in the history of the College, is getting well under way. Marked by achievements, it has been eminently successful, and these achievements are of a nature to make yet larger things possible in the many future years of his presidency and of those who come after him at subsequent centennials. No president has so largely increased the financial resources of the College, none has gathered so large an attendance of students or has led so large a faculty. No president has had more loyal support from students, faculty, trustees, alumni, and the friends of the College. No president could have served with a more signal devotion the college to which he holds it highest honor to give the splendid strength of his life.

In poverty, weakness, difficulty, the College has been true to all highest ideals in national life and has served them on every field of honor and achievement. With present resource enlarged and enlarging, with her faculty stronger than ever in training, culture, and ideals, with a great student body of as fine young men and women as the country can furnish, with the leadership of President Roberts, with a body of graduates definitely and fully committed to the service of Colby, the college of our love, under the blessing of Almighty God, will meet with honor whatever occasions the coming years may bring.



PROF. ANTON MARQUARDT, PH.D.

At the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees, announcement was made of the death of Professor Marquardt on January 24, 1927. It was voted that the following appreciation, and his picture, be included in the Colby History.

PROFESSOR ANTON MARQUARDT, Ph.D.

The Trustees of Colby College have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Professor Anton Marquardt, Ph.D., for a generation the head of the Department of German Language and Literature in this College.

They desire to place upon permanent record their appreciation of his distinguished ability as an educator.

With the best training and discipline of the German Universities, he came to America, and beginning his work at Colby in 1891, he gave his life in unlimited and self-forgetful service to his students in the College. They quickly recognized that a master teacher had come among them. Sometimes by genial appreciation, sometimes by the force of intellectual shock, he opened their eyes to new vistas of knowledge and stimulated and directed energies before undiscovered and unknown.

Of unique personality, his wit and humor were unsurpassed in their student appeal. No Colby Day could reach its limit of enthusiasm without a speech from "Dutchy"; no athletic contest lacked his presence, criticism, and encouragement; serious alumni became shouting boys again under the wizardry of his words.

The College came to be his supreme interest, indeed, so much a part of himself that anything to its disadvantage hurt as a personal injury, while anything to its credit was his own prosperity.

During the war many of his relatives in Germany were in the army. His affection for them was sincere and anxious, but his loyalty to his adopted country, and especially to the Colby soldiers, was unswerving. His classes were full, even when other institutions were giving up their departments of German for lack of students.

He was rich in the hearts of his students and none of them did he ever forget.

He used the last remnant of his strength in teaching and had expressed the desire to die in his classroom. This was denied him, but his last difficult words were about courses to be carried out in his department and of counsel concerning students whom he could never teach again.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

RULES, ORDERS, AND BY-LAWS

Adopted at the First Meeting of the Trustees of the MAINE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION

Art. 1. Voted that the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and Trustees and all other officers of the Institution shall be chosen by written ballots.

Art. 2. At this meeting, and at every succeeding annual meeting of this Corporation, three persons of known abilities and of unquestionable integrity shall be chosen (by ballot) to manage under the direction, inspection and control of the Corporation, the funds and other prudentials belonging to the Institution. This committee shall be known and called by the name of the Standing Committee of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution. They shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services.

They shall be holden to make returns at least once in a year and as much oftener as the Corporation shall require it, to the President or Moderator of the Corporation, of the state of the funds and of all other matters of moment, to be by him laid before the Corporation. Further, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee, with the advice and consent of the President or Moderator of the Corporation, to select the Township of land which the Legislature granted to the Corporation, and to fix on the spot for placing the Institution. It shall further be the duty of the Standing Committee to cause a plot of ground one hundred rods square to be cleared as soon as conveniently may be, the plot to extend sixty rods in front of the spot chosen for the building, and on each side equally.

Further it shall be the duty of the said Committee to proceed as fast as the funds belonging to the Corporation will permit, to prepare brick and other materials for one building which shall be thirty-eight feet wide and its length in proportion, to the means and apparent exigency of the Corporation, said building to be three stories high, the lowest nine feet, the second eight and the third seven feet all in the clear.

Art. 3. Voted that the Standing Committee shall have power from time to time to draw upon the Treasurer as they shall progress in their work for any sum or sums not exceeding what shall have been paid into the Treasury.

Art. 4. Voted that the Township shall be laid out by a person or persons appointed by the Corporation, and in the manner following, viz: As nighly facing the South as may be, the first road running Southerly through the centre of the town and parallel with the sides, to be five rods wide. The other roads, running parallel with the great or centre road and four hundred rods distant from each other, shall be laid out on each side of the centre road, to be each four rods wide. There shall be also three other roads of four rods wide each, crossing the above described roads at right angles, one crossing through the centre of the Town, the other two parallel with it and four hundred and eighty rods distant, to be left at the discretion of the Committee.

Art. 5. The above mentioned plot of ground of one hundred rods square shall ever belong to the Institution and for the following purposes, viz: for public buildings, for gardens, and in general for the accommodation of the officers and students of the Institution. There shall be another square encompassing the foregoing and above described square, forty rods on each side of it, the front towards the Institution, running ten rods back, to be appropriated to house lots, ten rods of front to be allowed to each lot, the residue of this hollow square to be reserved for the accommodation of the officers and for other purposes, as the Corporation may judge expedient.

Art. 6. The Treasurer and Secretary shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Corporation.

Art. 7. The President shall hold his office so long as (in the judgment of the Corporation) he shall possess a fair moral and religious character, and shall well and faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Art. 10. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of all the Rules, Regulations and By-Laws, which shall be made and ordained by the Corporation; also of all other of their corporate acts. Further, he shall notify the meetings of the Corporation whenever directed by the President or Moderator, or Standing Committee and Treasurer.

Art. 11. Every special meeting of the Corporation shall be notified by a letter to each member from the Secretary three weeks previous to the meeting.

Art. 12. The Secretary shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services.

Art. 13. The Standing Committee, with the advice and consent of the President or Moderator, shall be authorized to transact, in any recess of the Corporation, whatever necessary prudential concerns of the Institution may occur and not otherwise be provided for.

Art. 14. It shall be the duty of the President, Treasurer and Secretary to

attend to all matters and things, according to approved customs in Literary Institutions or as occasion shall require.

Art. 15. The following languages are hereby appointed to be taught in the Institution, viz: The English, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

Art. 16. The following Arts and Sciences are also appointed to be taught, viz: Arithmetick, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Logic, Rhetoric, Composition, Pronunciation, Geography, Philosophy, Astronomy, Metaphysics or Antology, and the elements of Jurisprudence.

Art. 19. Such as shall enter the Freshman's class shall be able to parse and construe the Greek Testament and Latin Bible or Virgil and Cicero with a degree of ease. For Tuition each student shall be holden to pay four dollars by the quarter.

Art. 20. Such as become students at the Institution with a particular view to the Gospel Ministry shall bring with them a recommendation purporting that, in the churches where they are members, they are in regular standing and are considered as possessing promising gifts for the Ministry. This shall be all the prerequisites to their becoming students or members of the Institution and no money shall be required for their tuition. Nevertheless, after they shall have become public preachers the Corporation, should they judge it expedient, shall have it in their power to require them to serve as missionaries under their own direction, at a reasonable rate, for so long a time as will be equal to the tuition money, which might have been demanded.

(Rescinded by vote July 29, 1839)

Persons of the above description shall not be holden to abide for any definite period at the Institution, but when they shall judge it expedient, shall have liberty to depart and shall be furnished with testimonials from the officers of the Institution of the progress they shall appear to have made in Literature, Theology and the Divine life. During their continuance at the Institution they shall receive instruction in any and every branch of literature and theology which their deficiencies may require, and their time at the Institution shall permit. And should the funds of the Corporation be increased so as to render it compatible, such young men as shall be qualified as aforesaid, who shall be unable to pay for their board, etc., shall be boarded gratis, at the expense of the Corporation and any other indulgence shall be granted them at the discretion of the Officers of the Institution and Trustees of the Board.

Art. 21. The President and such other officers as may belong to the Institution and resident there, shall determine as to the qualifications of the persons applying for admission.

Art. 22. As soon as the funds shall be adequate and the exigencies of the Institution shall so require, the Corporation shall appoint one person to officiate as Professor of Theology, one of Philosophy, and one of the Languages, and Tutors as occasion shall require.

Art. 23. Fronting the house-lots, which encompass the Institution, there shall be a road four rods wide and on each side of the Institution there shall be laid out a plot of ground twenty-nine rods and an half by twenty-six, leaving a square of fifteen rods for the Institution, leaving four rods in front of each of the above plots, then there shall be laid out two other long squares, forty-two rods by twenty-one, leaving an area fronting the Institution fifty rods by thirty.

Art. 24. Voted that all meetings of this Board shall uniformly be opened and closed by prayer.

Art. 25. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to September twenty-third at nine o'clock A.M. at the Baptist Meeting house in Mount Vernon.

Bowdoin, May 18, 1813.

A true record of proceedings.

Attest: SYLV. BOARDMAN, Secretary.

APPENDIX II

Copy of first printed document of

MAINE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION

The Trustees of this Seminary were incorporated by the Legislature during the winter of 1813. At the same time they obtained the grant of a township which they were authorized to select from any of the unappropriated lands of the Commonwealth in the District of Maine. The grant was made on condition that the Seminary should be erected within the limits of the township which the Trustees should select. At their request, however, the Legislature gave them permission to locate it in any part of the Counties of Kennebec and Somerset; in consequence of which they finally resolved to establish it at Waterville.

In February, 1818, they made choice of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin as Professor of Theology, and the Rev. Ira Chase as Professor of the Learned Languages. The latter, however, did not accept his appointment; and the Seminary was opened by the former alone, on the 6th of July following. At a special meeting of the Trustees, holden the 12th inst. Mr. Alva Woods, a graduate of the University in Cambridge, and a Student at the Theological Institution in Andover, was appointed a Tutor.

The design of the Trustees in founding this Seminary is not limited to such Students as have the gospel ministry in view, but extends to those who are desirous of engaging in any of the learned professions. It has, accordingly, a literary as well as a theological department.

Students who enter the former are required to possess nearly the same literary qualifications, and to pursue in general, the same course of studies as those are who enter the several Colleges in this Commonwealth.

Students who belong to the theological department are ranged in *three divisions*. The first division consists of those who have received a complete classical education. These are to tarry *two years*, and to devote their whole attention to Theology and sacred Literature.* The second division consists of those whose advantages for literary improvement have been small, and who do not propose to obtain a complete classical education. These are to tarry *four years*, the three first of which they are to devote to the study of the Learned Languages, and some other branches of literature, and the last to

* At present there are in the Seminary no students of this description.

Theology. The third division consists of students who, like those of the second, have enjoyed but few advantages of a literary kind, and who propose to read no books but those written in the English language. These are to tarry *two years*, and are required to devote the first to English Grammar, Common Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Logic, Geography, and English Composition, and the last to Theology.

The literary department, it is expected, will be put into operation in September next.

The number of students in the theological department is at present 17. It will probably increase during the ensuing summer.

The vacations at this Seminary are as follows: The first begins on the third Wednesday in August, and continues three weeks; the second, on the last Wednesday in December, and continues eight weeks; the third, on the first Wednesday in May, and continues two weeks.

The price of Tuition is 4 dollars a quarter. Decent board, exclusive of washing, mending, and beds, may be obtained for about 1 dollar a week; with the addition of these, for \$1.50. The usual price of wood in winter is \$1.50 cents a cord.

Students are permitted to assist themselves by keeping school during the winter vacation, and may be absent, for that purpose, four or five additional weeks, provided the Instructors deem it necessary.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

Having given the foregoing sketch of the origin, progress, design, and present state of the Institution, the Trustees solicit the attention of those persons, for a few moments, who wish to make a right improvement of the property with which the great Lord of heaven and earth has been pleased to bless them.

The local situation of Waterville, the Trustees conceive, recommends it, in no small degree, as a suitable place for the establishment of such a Seminary as that which is here contemplated. It has, or shortly will have, an easy communication, not only with the various parts of New England, but with several of the British Provinces in North America. Besides, the country around it, especially on the north of it, to a very considerable extent, is remarkably fertile; a circumstance which renders it highly probable that this part of Maine, should the blessings of heaven attend it, will, in a few years, become very populous, and that, of course, it will furnish a very considerable number of students to the Institution. It is important to add, that as the fertility of the soil in this section of the country cannot fail to afford the

inhabitants of Waterville a plentiful supply of the necessities and comforts of life; so it authorizes the expectation that provisions of almost every kind, and consequently board, will be afforded there at as cheap a rate as in any part of New England.

Nor should it be forgotten that the Seminary in behalf of which the public patronage is now solicited, is especially intended for the instruction of students in divinity. On this account it will, if handsomely endowed and well conducted, attract the attention of a large number of pious young men who will repair to it for the purpose of obtaining an education, and who, feeling a deep concern for the welfare of those around them, will exert a most salutary influence on each other, and on the students generally. It has long been a subject of deep regret that at many of the Literary Institutions in this country, a large majority of the students are utter strangers to experimental and practical religion. The pious young man who becomes a member of any of these Seminaries is, of course, placed in circumstances far from being favorable to his spiritual progress. — Hence, however fervent his piety at the commencement of his collegiate or academical course, he usually becomes cold and formal in his devotions long before that course is completed. This lamentable fact can hardly fail to have great weight with such persons as justly appreciate the importance of ardent piety in a gospel minister. And the Trustees feel themselves authorized to say that it ought to influence those to whom this paper may come, especially the Inhabitants of Maine, to patronize the Institution established at Waterville. All the students in this Seminary, at present, have the gospel ministry in view, and are hopefully pious. Nor is it improbable that of those who may hereafter repair to it for education, a majority will be persons of the same character. And how much better it must be for a pious youth to receive instruction at a Seminary where a large proportion of the students possess a spirit congenial to his own, and feel it to be their duty to exhort, admonish, and reprove him, as he may need, than at a Seminary where the predominant influence exerted by the students is of a directly contrary tendency!

But the benefit here contemplated will not be confined to students of a religious character. It will extend to students of every description. In a Seminary where many are truly pious, the rest can hardly fail of being overawed, and may be expected to refrain from many vices into which their unhallowed passions would otherwise hurry them. Associating daily with those who pay a sacred regard to the precepts of the gospel, they can hardly fail of imposing a restraint on their words and actions. Nor is it too much to hope that, in such circumstances, many of them will be led to reflect seriously on religious subjects and to make choice of that good part which can never

be taken from them. — Parents who intend to give their sons a classical education are deeply interested in these remarks, and should be excited by them to patronize an Institution, the plan of which is so eminently adapted to promote morality and piety, as well as to facilitate the acquisition of useful knowledge.

It deserves to be remarked here, that this Seminary, though under the direction principally of one denomination is, nevertheless, open to persons of every religious sect. From the literary department no one will be debarred who maintains a decent moral character. Nor will any one be debarred from the theological department, (to whatever denomination of christians he may be attached) who is able to exhibit satisfactory evidence of his piety, and of his possessing gifts adapted to the gospel ministry.

The pressing need which the Institution now stands in, of pecuniary aid, is one of the most weighty of those considerations which have induced the Trustees to address the public on this occasion. They have undertaken to erect two buildings, one for the accommodation of instructors. To meet the expenses which the completion of these buildings must necessarily create, they propose to sell a part of the township above mentioned, and a part of the lot which they lately purchased in Waterville. From the sale of these lands, and from the subscriptions to the Institution not yet collected, they hope to obtain a considerable sum.* But owing to a variety of circumstances which it would be tedious and unnecessary to mention, they have reason to believe that the money obtained in these ways will be very inadequate to the objects above mentioned. Besides, they are in want of a library and a philosophical apparatus, neither of which can be obtained without the expenditure of a pretty large sum. In addition to these things, they have now one Instructor, and expect ere long to have two, for whose support provision must be made.

In these circumstances, they feel it incumbent on them to make application for aid to the pious and charitable of every religious persuasion; and they flatter themselves that the application will not be in vain. They are encouraged by the consideration that the present age is honorably distinguished by that liberal spirit which the prevalence of pure Christianity is so eminently adapted to promote. They rejoice in the patronage which has been afforded to Bible Societies, to Literary and Theological Institutions, and to a variety of other establishments, the design of which is to promote the best interests of mankind. And they cannot but indulge the hope that while immense sums

*The Subscriptions to the Institution obtained in Waterville and its vicinity amount to about 3,000 dollars. Of this sum almost 1,800 dollars have been expended on the lot of land above referred to. The remainder (about 1,200 dollars) is still due the Trustees.

are annually expended on these objects, the Institution under their care will not be forgotten.

In making this application, The Trustees address themselves particularly to those who are distinguished by the possession of large fortunes. They beg leave to remind such that they are but stewards under God, the great Proprietor of all things; that they are accountable to Him for the use they make of the treasures committed to their care; and that the exercise of genuine liberality affords one of the noblest satisfactions which the human mind is capable of enjoying.

But the Trustees do not apply to the opulent only. They extend their solicitations to those, the narrowness of whose circumstances will not permit them to do much for pious and charitable purposes. Persons of this description may perhaps excuse themselves from giving, on the ground that what they are able to give is too inconsiderable to do any good where thousands of dollars are wanted. The reasoning of these people would undoubtedly be correct, did each of them know that he was the only individual of whom money could be obtained. A dollar, it will be readily granted, would be of no avail for the accomplishment of an object which requires the expenditure of many thousands. But such persons should consider that they form the most numerous class of people in every country, and that if some thousands of them unite in giving only a few cents each, the aggregate of the whole will be a very considerable sum.

It is hoped by the Trustees that the benevolent in various parts of New England, and in some of the British Provinces, will afford them aid in this important and arduous undertaking. But they will not despair, although they should be disappointed in this expectation. Enough, they conceive, might be raised in the District of Maine to supply the immediate and most pressing wants of the Institution, were such of the inhabitants, as are bound both by duty and interest to assist them, disposed to do it. This section of the country is supposed to contain about 240,000 souls. Now, admitting that of the whole population a sixth part only are able to give any thing, and that of these one half are already pledged for the support of other seminaries, still 20,000 would remain to patronize the one established at Waterville. And should each of them give but 50 cents, the sum of 10,000 dollars would be obtained. This, with what the Trustees have reason to expect from tuition and the sale of lands in their possession would probably be sufficient for two years to come. But should the 20,000 individuals above mentioned, contribute 50 cents annually (and they could certainly do it without the least inconvenience) the Trustees would scarcely stand in need of donations from the opulent, or of aid from the Legislature — 10,000 dollars obtained an-

nually would, with the blessing of God, soon raise this Seminary to a respectable rank among the Literary and Theological Institutions of New England.

May 21, 1819.

APPENDIX III

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT CHAPLIN

To the trustees of Waterville College.

Gentlemen:

You are already apprised that, in consequence of some late disturbances in this college, my intentions to resign the office which I have so long held in it was announced to the students on the 17th instant. My views in relation to that subject remain unchanged. Under existing circumstances, I see no reason to expect, that a reconsideration will be affected between me and the disaffected students. And I need not tell you that so long as disaffection on their part continues, all attempts on mine to do them good, either by imparting instruction or by the exercise of authority must be unavailing. I therefore wish to be understood as now resigning, in due form, the office which, for so many years, I have held by your appointment and under your direction. Accept, Gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgment of the many tokens of friendship and confidence with which you have been pleased to honor me, both as individuals and as members of this Board. May we always cherish the friendly feelings which have so long existed between us: and may you be successful in all your endeavors to promote the cause of learning and religion, both here and elsewhere.

As many of the students of the college have manifested dissatisfaction towards me in a somewhat extraordinary manner, it seems to me important that an inquiry should be instituted into my official conduct, particularly that part of it which relates to the Address delivered by me in the College Chapel on the 13th inst. Such an investigation is in my apprehension, the only proper expedient which you can employ for ascertaining whether I am, or am not, still deserving of your confidence. And you cannot but feel, Gentlemen, that if I have not forfeited any claim to your regards, you are bound to give me such testimonials as will ensure me the approbation of an enlightened and impartial public. To a man in my situation, a good name is of vast importance; the loss of it an incalculable evil. My imperfections are certainly many. I know them well; I feel them every day. But I am not conscious of having materially failed of fulfilling my obligations in relation to the college. I address you as an honest man, who has honestly endeavored to discharge the duties which your appointment had devolved upon him. And I cannot feel willing to be sent away as a culprit, after having faithfully

and laboriously served this college and this place for 15 years. When I first came to Waterville, the place where these college buildings now stand was covered with trees and bushes. I need not tell you that, by the assistance and blessing of the Almighty, something has been done; nor need I mention the instruments whom he has chiefly employed.

In stating the reasons for my own resignation, I have said nothing respecting any other officer of the college. It is, however, unquestionably true, that the same reasons may be urged in favor of the resignation of Prof. Conant. He will, accordingly, tender his resignation this very day. And as, during his ten years connection with the college he has proved himself to be a very laborious and able instructor, and a most efficient disciplinarian; and as, besides, he has made great sacrifices to the college of property, and personal comfort, you will not I trust, suffer him to leave this place with a tarnished or impaired reputation.

In relation to my son who, during the past year, has had a professorship in the college, I would remark, that as the compensation allowed him for his services has been nothing more than the salary of a tutor, it was thought unjust to expect of him much service in the discipline of the college. This circumstance will account for the fact, that, during the late disturbances, he has not incurred the displeasure of the students. He has, however, resolved to leave the college, and will, accordingly, send in his resignation, before the close of the present session.

In closing this communication, I would devoutly acknowledge the Divine Hand in all the success which has attended your efforts and mine to promote the interests of learning and religion, and in our preservation amidst all the changes and sufferings through which we have been called to pass, since our connection with the seminary commenced. My removal to this place was the result of solemn impressions of duty, and was accompanied by a deep and abiding sense of my dependence on God. My motto was, "I know, O Lord, that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." I generally acted in conformity with this motto. In my perplexities (and they were not few) I sought direction at the throne of grace, and although I have experienced great and sore troubles, I see no cause to repent my having come to Waterville. He who, I trust, sent me hither, has mercifully guided and sustained me continually and has granted me the satisfaction of seeing this seminary prosper beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. To his blessing, Gentlemen, and to your fostering care, I now most affectionately commend it.

With sentiments of gratitude and respect, I am,

Gentlemen,

Your friend and servant,

JER. CHAPLIN.

REPORT OF GOV. KING CONCERNING PRESIDENT

The Committee to whom was referred the communications of the Rev. Dr. Chaplin and Professor Conant in relation to the causes which induced them to resign their offices in the college, have given the subject all that consideration which their limited time would enable them to bestow, and now ask leave to report —

That they are of opinion it is not expedient at this time to present a detailed statement of facts in relation to the causes which have led to and resulted in the resignation of the President and Professor Conant — we are gratified in being able to state that in our opinion no cause of complaint whatever is imputable to those gentlemen for the course which they have pursued on the management of the *general* concerns of the college.

In justice to Dr. Chaplin and Professor Conant your committee can with confidence state that they have the most satisfactory evidence that they have discharged the duties of their respective offices, with fidelity, ability and zeal, and that their arduous exertions have been uniformly devoted to promote the prosperity and best interests of the college; and your Committee would further add — That they submit to the occurrence with regret which deprives the college of the services of gentlemen of so much experience, and so peculiarly qualified to advance the cause of literature and promote as we believe the best interest of the college.

All which is respectfully

Submitted by the Committee

W. KING, *Chairman.*

July 31, 1833.

Your committee further report considering the extra services rendered by Dr. Chaplin, and the donations made by him in aid of the college, they consider it their duty to recommend to the Board to allow the late President one thousand dollars, and that the Treasurer be directed to pay this sum one half in 6 mo. and one half in 12 mo. to Dr. Chaplin, for that purpose.

Which is respectfully submitted,

W. KING, *Chairman.*

This last part passed
and the first part laid
over till next meet-
ing of the Board.

REQUEST OF SUNDRY STUDENTS FOR ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY

1833

To the Hon. Trustees of Waterville College

Gent,

The Subscribers to the enclosed Constitution, are desirous of forming a Society whose principles and objects are therein stated. They would, therefore, most respectfully request your consent to the formation of such a Society in this College.

Per Order,

EDWARD P. MCKOWN, *Committee*

Waterville College, July 4, 1833.

CONSTITUTION OF "WATERVILLE COLLEGE ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY"

Preamble

Believing that all men are born free and equal and possess certain unalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that in no case consistently with reason, religion, and the immutable principle of justice man can be the property of man; — we, the subscribers do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, and to be governed by the following,

Constitution

Art. I. This Society shall be called the Waterville College Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. II. The object of this Society shall be to endeavor by all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States; to improve the character and condition of the free people of color, to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their native land, equal civil and political rights and privileges with the whites.

Art. III. Any person who is a member of the college may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying annually to the treasurer twenty-five cents;

Art. IV. The regular meetings of this Society shall be holden on the third Wednesday of each term at 4 o'clock P. M. in the College Chapel. There shall also be an Annual Meeting on the 4th of July at which a report

of the transaction of the past year, of the income, expenditure and funds of this Society shall be presented by the Board of Managers.

Art. V. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, V. President, Secretary and Treasurer to be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and they shall act as a Board of Managers.

Art. VI. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and in his absence the V. President.

Art. VII. The Secretary shall notify all meetings, keep the Records of the same and with the assistance of the President and V. President conduct all correspondence.

Art. VIII. The Treasurer shall collect all monies due the Society, hold its funds and make payments when directed by the Managers; shall report his proceedings at each annual meeting.

Art. IX. The Board of Managers shall exercise a general superintendence over the interests of the Society, report annually as above specified (Art. IV) assign parts for the regular meetings.

Art. X. The exercises for each regular meeting shall be two essays, which shall be assigned by the Board of Managers.

Art. XI. At the Annual Meeting (4th of July) there shall be a discourse pronounced by a member of the Society, who shall be chosen by ballot for the purpose at least six months previous.

Art. XII. This Constitution may be altered at any regular meeting, or at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the Society.

Art. XIII. A majority of this Society shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

R. GIDDINGS
Z. BRADFORD
F. BARKER
I. CLARKE
J. H. T. DALE
B. OSGOOD PIERCE
L. B. ALLEN
R. G. COLBY
JAMES UPHAM
HENRY P. BROWN
AMORIAH JOY
R. F. POTTER
JAMES S. WILEY
Z. P. WENTWORTH
E. L. MAGOON
JONATHAN FORBUSH

ASA MILLETT
AUGUSTUS EVERETT
B. WELLS
IVORY QUIMBY
ISAAC M. COMINGS
EDWARD P. MCKOWN
ERASTUS EVERETT
AHIRA JONES
SAMUEL W. FIELD
E. T. ALLEN
C. S. BUSWELL
GEO. S. LEROW
WM. B. WEDGWOOD
SAM. L. GOULD
BENJ. WILLIAMS
WILLIAM MATHEWS

APPENDIX IV

SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTION—PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1835

Waterville College, August 3, 1835.

Schedule of Instruction in the several departments during the year ending the fifth of August, 1935.

By the President

Of the Senior Class in Whately's Logic, Paley's Evidences, Butler's Analogy, Moral Philosophy, Whately's Rhetoric, The Constitution of the United States, with a full course of lectures on the fundamental principles of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, and brief lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

By Professor Keely

Of the Senior class in Astronomy, and Electricity, with lectures on Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics and Electricity.

Of the Junior Class in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Optics.

By Professor Newton

Of a part of the Senior Class in elements of Hebrew.

Of the Junior Class in Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, and Stewart's Intellectual Philosophy, with a course of Lectures on Rhetoric.

Of the Sophomore class in Kamed's Elements of Criticism and Blair's Rhetoric.

By Professor Barnes

Of the Senior class in the Miles Gloriosus of Plautus, and of a part of the same class in the Elements of the French Language — 100 pages — of Telemachus, and 140 pages of the works of Boileau.

Of the Junior class in the Odes of Horace, Paley's Theology, Combe's Physiology, the Miles' Gloriosus of Plautus and 25 pages of the Greek Bucolics.

Of the Sophomore class in Cicero de Amicitia, the Antigone of Sophocles, and the Andrian of Terence.

Of the Freshman Class in the elements of the French language, and 30 pages of St. Pierre, and in 40 pages of Ovid.

By Professor Smith

Of the Sophomore class in the Elements of the German language.

By Tutor Farnam

Of the Sophomore class in Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, the Application of Algebra to Geometry including Conic Sections, and Topography, comprising projections, dialling, navigation, height and distances, surveying and levelling, and in the differential and integral calculus.

Of the Freshman class in Lacroix's Algebra and Legender's Geometry.

By Tutor Randall

Of the Sophomore Class in the First and 350 pages of the Second Book of the Iliad.

Of the Freshman Class in 100 pages of Folsom's Levy, 70 pages of Hellenics and 30 pages of the Memorabilia of Xenophon.

By Dr. Holmes

Of the Junior Class in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany.

By various officers

Of the three higher classes in composition and Elocution, and of the Freshman Class in Declamation and the making of Latin and Greek.

From the Minutes of the several officers.

PHS. BARNES.

APPENDIX V

DISTINCTIONS IN RANK

The matter of distinctions in rank and their indications on Commencement programs was a burning one for many years. The custom prevailed until 1833, when it was suspended. In 1835, on prospect of its renewal, a very vigorous protest was printed. Solemn arguments from scripture, philosophy and experience were adduced against the practice, closing in these words:

"We believe there is too great an equality amongst us to admit any important distinctions.

"The operation of the system has been suspended for the last two years, and the renewal of it could not fairly be anticipated. We have consequently been influenced in pursuing our studies by other motives than those of ambitious rivalry, and we can sincerely say that we should have studied with far less pleasure, and, as we believe with far less profit, if we had acted under the influence of motives which the system in question is adapted to call into exercise.

"Conscious that we are possessed of natures in no respect better than those of other men, we especially deprecate the influence of this system in causing a disruption of those sacred and we would fain hope indissoluble ties which have hitherto united our hearts. Cause not, therefore, we entreat you, the hands that are wont to be grasped only by the instinctive impulses of affection, to be extended at the parting hour with cold repulsion. Darken not with feelings which we would willingly suppress, those solemn moments, when standing on the boundaries of the past and future, the mind turns back with joyous satisfaction upon the few years so happily spent together, and stretches forward with anxious uncertainty over the unknown path of future destiny.

"We have thus, gentlemen, opened to you our minds, as briefly as possible, but with a freedom corresponding to the importance of the subject, and have now only to solicit the favor of an early reply."

Respectfully submitted,

LORENZO B. ALLEN
HENRY P. BROWN
RICHARD G. COLBY
OLIVER EMERSON
J. G. FELLOWS

AMARIAH JOY
WM. LAMSON
WM. MATHEWS
STEPHEN B. PAGE
THOMAS H. PERRY

B. O. PIERCE
JAMES STONE, JR.
ALBERT F. TILTON
JAMES UPHAM

Apr. 22, 1835.

APPENDIX VI

For convenience of reference the following lists are given.

College Presidents

Twenty-one Colby men have served as Presidents of twenty American colleges and universities. One college owes its existence to a Colby man — Kalamazoo College, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, established through the efforts of Thomas Ward Merrill, '25. Many secondary schools have been founded or have been brought to distinguished success by Colby men.

The list of college Presidents follows:

Rockwood Giddings, A.B., '33, Georgetown College.
Lorenzo Bickford Allen, A.M., D.D., '35, Burlington University.
Samuel Lunt Caldwell, D.D., LL.D., '39, Vassar College.
Martin Brewer Anderson, LL.D., L.H.D., '40, University of Rochester.
Theophilus Capen Abbott, LL.D., '45, University of Michigan.
Edward Cushing Mitchell, A.M., D.D., '49, Leland University.
Isaac Smith Kalloch, A.M., D.D., ex-'52, Ottawa University.
Alfred Owen, A.M., D.D., '53, Denison University and Roger Williams University.
Henry Miller Pierce, LL.D., '53, Rutgers College for Women.
Oliver Crosby Gray, LL.D., '55, St. Johns College.
Jonathan Cilley Fales, A.M., LL.D., '58 (Acting), Central Univ. (Centre College.)
Justin Kent Richardson, D.D., '69, Des Moines University.
Nathaniel Butler, D.D., LL.D., '73, Colby College.
Herbert Lee Stetson, A.M., D.D., ex-'73, Des Moines Univ. and Kalamazoo College.
Albion Woodbury Small, Ph.D., LL.D., '76, Colby College.
John Marshall Foster, A.M., D.D., '77, Vashon College.
Charles Francis Meserve, LL.D., '77, Shaw University.
Edward Earle Cates, A.M., '83, Frederick College.
George William Smith, A.B., LL.B., '83, Colgate University.
Everett Carlton Herrick, D.D., '98, Newton Theological Institution.
D. A. W. Smith, D.D., '59, Karen Theological Seminary, Rangoon.
John L. Dearing, D.D., '84, Bapt. Theological Seminary, Yokohama, Japan.
R. J. Condon, LL.D., '86, University of Cincinnati.

Arthur Jeremiah Roberts, LL.D., '90, Colby College.

Samuel Baldwin Morse, A.M., D.D., ex-'61, California College.

George M. P. King, D.D., '57, Wayland Seminary.

College Professors

One hundred or more Colby men have served as members of the faculties of eighty-four American colleges. The list is too long to be given in this connection. The following list of the more important colleges where Colby men have served will, however, be suggestive of the wide distribution and prominence of Colby college men in higher education:

Bates College
Bowdoin College
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Colby College
Colgate University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Franklin College
Harvard University
Johns Hopkins University
Northwestern University
Pennsylvania State College
Princeton University
Rutgers College
Syracuse University
University of Chicago
University of Maine
University of Michigan
University of Pennsylvania
Wesleyan University
Yale University

Members of Congress

James Brooks, '28, Representative from New York.

Wyman Bradbury Seavy Moor, '31, Senator from Maine.

James Sullivan Wiley, '36, Representative from Maine.

Benjamin Franklin Butler, '38, Representative from Massachusetts.
 Stephen Coburn, '39, Representative from Maine.
 Benjamin White Norris, '43, Representative from Alabama.
 Mark Hill Dunnell, '49, Representative from Minnesota.
 Harris Merrill Plaisted, '53, Representative from Maine.
 Alfred Eliab Buck, '59, Representative from Alabama.
 Richard Cutts Shannon, '62, Representative from New York.
 Asher Crosby Hinds, '83, Representative from Maine.
 Forrest Goodwin, '87, Representative from Maine.
 John Edward Nelson, '98, Representative from Maine.
 Llewellyn Powers, ex-'61, Representative from Maine.

Governors

Harris Merrill Plaisted, '53. Maine, 1881-1882.
 Marcellus Lovewell Stearns, '63. Florida, 1874-1877.
 Benjamin Franklin Butler, '38. Massachusetts, 1883.
 George Allen Ramsdell, ex-'57. New Hampshire, 1897-1899.
 Llewellyn Powers, ex-'61. Maine, 1897-1901.

Judges

Caleb Burbank, '30. Court of Common Pleas, California.
 Jonathan Garland Dickerson, '36. Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.
 William Edward Wording, '36. County Court, Minnesota.
 John Leese Moses, '41. County Court, Tennessee.
 Sidney Keith, '44. Circuit Court, Indiana.
 William Sanford, '47. Court of Magistrates, Rhode Island.
 William Pitt Bartlett, '53. County Court, Wisconsin.
 Cyrus Wesley Lander, '54. County Court, California.
 Percival Bonney, '63. Superior Court, Maine.
 William Penn Whitehouse, '63. Chief Justice, Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.
 Harrington Putnam, '70. Supreme Court, New York.
 Leslie Colby Cornish, '75. Chief Justice, Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.
 Florentius Merrill Hallowell, '77. County Court, Nebraska.
 Warren Coffin Philbrook, '82. Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.
 Benjamin Franklin Wright, '83. District Court, Minnesota.
 George Northup Hurd, '90. Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands.
 Joseph Bullen Alexander, '94. County Court, Wisconsin.
 Bartlett Tripp, ex-'61. Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Dakota Territory.

William Henry Fogler, ex-'63. Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.

John Carlton Gray, ex-'63. Superior Court, California.

Arno Warren King, ex-'83. Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.

David Francis Smith, ex-'89. District Court, Montana.

In addition to the above a large number of Colby men have held positions as municipal and police court justices in several states.

Authors

If in the list of Colby authors were included the names of all who have at least one published work to their credit, it would make a list too long for inclusion here. For that reason this list is limited to those who have published at least three books. For the list of the works of each author, see the General Catalogue of Colby College.

Jeremiah Chaplin, '28
 Hosea Quimby, '32
 William Mathews, '35
 Samuel Lunt Caldwell, '39
 Josiah Hayden Drummond, '46
 Charles Edward Hamlin, '47
 Edward Cushing Mitchell, '49
 Ephraim Hunt, '50
 Hobart Wood Richardson, '53
 Everett Wilson Pattison, '58
 Alonzo Bunker, '62
 George Boardman Ilsley, '63
 John Oliver Marble, '63
 Abraham Willard Jackson, '69
 Frederic Howard Eveleth, '70
 Augustus Hill Kelley, '73
 Albion Woodbury Small, '76
 Edwin Carey Whittemore, '79
 Harry Lyman Koopman, '80
 Frank Dearborn Bullard, '81
 Fred Myron Preble, '81
 Charles Branch Wilson, '81
 Frederic William Farr, '82
 Shailer Mathews, '84
 George Ricker Berry, '85
 Holman Francis Day, '87

William Franklin Watson, '87
 Edward Bennett Mathews, '91
 Arthur Kenyon Rogers, '91
 George Arthur Andrews, '92
 George Otis Smith, '93
 Frederic Bryant, '95
 Frederic Morgan Padelford, '96
 Charles Huntington Whitman, '97
 William Oliver Stevens, '99
 W. C. Emerson, '84
 Fred Wilbur Thyng, '02
 Charles Phillips Chipman, '06
 Fenwicke Lindsay Holmes, '06
 Peter Joseph Mayers, Jr., '16
 Elias Lyman Magoon, ex-'36
 William Berry Lapham, ex-'55
 George Horace Lorimer, ex-'98
 Herbert Carlyle Libby, ex-'02
 Louise Helen Coburn, '77
 Maud Elma Kingsley, '87
 Frances Elizabeth Chutter, '94
 Alice Lena Cole (Mrs. G. A. Kleene), '98
 Mattie Wilma Stubbs, '00
 Mabel Freese (Mrs. C. D. Dennett), ex-'04

Missionaries

Colby's list of missionaries is a long one. Beginning with George Dana Boardman, the first name on the roll of graduates, and extending to the class of 1919, there are fifty-eight names in the list, as follows:

BURMA

George Dana Boardman, '22
 Daniel Appleton White Smith, ex-'59
 Alonzo Bunker, '62
 James Frederick Norris, ex-'63
 Henry Ware Hale, '67
 Henry Malcolm Hopkinson, '68
 Frederic Howard Eveleth, '70
 Julia Maria Elwin, ex-'79
 John Elijah Case, '80

APPENDICES

James Edward Cochrane, '80
 John Ernest Cummings, '84
 Benjamin Francis Turner, '84
 Wilbur Willis Cochrane, '85
 Vernelle Wallace Dyer, '15
 Mrs. Odette Pollard Dyer, '15
 Gordon Enoch Gates, '19
 Mrs. Helen Baldwin Gates, '19

CHINA

Henry Allen Sawtelle, '54
 John Marshall Foster, '77
 Edwin Palmer Burtt, '84
 Henry Kingman, '84
 Arthur Hartstein Page, '98
 Arthur Greenwood Robinson, '06
 Ellen Josephine Peterson, '07
 John Hess Foster, '13
 Mrs. Helen Thomas Foster, '14
 Abbie Gertrude Sanderson, '14
 Chester Frank Wood, '14
 Frank Clifton Foster, '16
 Hazel E. Barney, ex-'18
 Myrtle Aldrich Gibbs, '17

INDIA

Albanus Kimball Gurney, '71
 Frank David George, ex-'78
 Addison Benjamin Lorimer, '88
 Ellen Mildred Patten, ex-'96
 Mrs. Clara Winslow Moldenke, '13

JAPAN

John Lincoln Dearing, '84
 Yugoro Chiba, ex-'97

PHILIPPINES

Francis Howard Rose, '09
 Mrs. Gertrude Coombs Rose, '11

SIAM

David Webster, '73

AFRICA

Calvin Holton, '24
Ivory Clarke, '34
Norman Lindsay, '16

SYRIA

James Perry, '11
George Waterhouse Perry, '14

FRANCE

Erastus Willard, '29

SPAIN

Manual Casaus Marin, '82

HAITI

Mrs. Alice Henderson Wood, '10

HOME MISSIONARIES

Thomas Ward Merrill, '25
Henry Joseph Hall, '27
Nicholas Medberry, '28
Francis Barker, '34
Oliver Emerson, '35
Lewis Barrows, '39
Thomas Frye, '42
James Winchel Capen, '45
Stilman Hersey Record, '60
Octavia Whiting Mathews, '97
Delber Wallace Clark, '11

APPENDIX VII

PRIZES

For many years the College authorities have conferred prizes for excellence in work and in academic contests. Entrance Prizes are awarded to the boy and the girl from each fitting school who have received the highest credits during their preparatory course.

Prizes to undergraduates are given as follows:

1. ALBION WOODBURY SMALL PRIZES.

A prize amounting to one hundred dollars, derived from a fund given by Lina Small Harris of Chicago, in memory of her father, Albion Woodbury Small, of the class of 1876, former President of Colby and late Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, is available for students pursuing work in the field of economics and sociology.

This prize will be given to the student in the Men's or Women's Division who presents the best essay on some subject to be announced by the Department of Economics. In case two articles are presented of equal merit, the prize may be equally divided.

2. COBURN PRIZES.

Special prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, the gift of Louise Helen Coburn, of the class of 1877, are awarded to the best speakers in a public contest open to all members of the Women's Division.

3. COMMENCEMENT PRIZES.

A prize of fifteen dollars is awarded on Commencement Day to the Commencement Speaker in the Men's Division, and a similar prize to the Commencement Speaker in the Women's Division, for excellence in English Composition.

4. CONDON MEDAL.

The gift of Randall J. Condon, of the class of 1886, awarded to the member of the senior class who by vote of his classmates and with the approval of the faculty is deemed to have been the best college citizen.

5. FOSTER MEMORIAL GREEK PRIZES.

A prize of twenty dollars, in memory of the late Professor John B. Foster, is awarded to a student in the Men's Division for marked excellence in interpreting Greek authors. A similar prize is offered in the Women's Division. These prizes are awarded at the end of the college course upon a basis of not less than four semester-courses.

6. FRESHMAN SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES.

A first prize of fifty dollars and a second prize of twenty-five dollars are awarded to those two members of the Freshman Class, Men's Division, and similar prizes to members of the Freshman Class, Women's Division, who have maintained the highest average in their courses during the Freshman year.

7. GERMAN PRIZES.

A first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are awarded to members of the Men's Division for excellence in German courses. Similar prizes are awarded in the Women's Division.

8. GOODWIN PUBLIC SPEAKING PRIZES.

Special prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, given by Matie E. Goodwin of Skowhegan in memory of her husband, Hon. Forrest Goodwin, class of 1887, are awarded to students in the Men's Division for excellence in the delivery of original addresses.

9. HALLOWELL PUBLIC SPEAKING PRIZES.

Special prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, the gift of Florentius Merrill Hallowell, of the class of 1877, are awarded to the four best speakers among the students electing Public Speaking 6.

10. HAMLIN PRIZES.

A first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are awarded to the best two speakers in the Freshman Hamlin Prize Speaking Contest, Men's Division, for excellence in public reading. Similar prizes are awarded in the Women's Division.

Prize founded by Vice President Hannibal Hamlin and continued by his son, Hon. H. E. Hamlin, '79.

11. JUNIOR EXHIBITION PRIZES.

A first prize of twenty-five dollars, a second prize of fifteen dollars, and a third prize of ten dollars are awarded to the best three speakers in the Junior Exhibition, Men's Division, for excellence in composition and declamation. Similar prizes are awarded in the Women's Division.

12. LYFORD PUBLIC SPEAKING PRIZES.

Special prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, the gift of Will Hartwell Lyford, of the class of 1879, of Chicago, Illinois, are awarded to young men attending preparatory schools in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts for general excellence in declamation in a public contest held at Colby College.

13. MURRAY DEBATING PRIZES.

The sum of one hundred dollars, the gift of George Edwin Murray, of the class of 1879, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, is awarded to the six public debaters chosen from among the students electing Public Speaking 5. Seventy-five dollars is given to the winning team, to be divided equally among the three speakers; \$25 is given to the losing team, to be equally divided among the three speakers.

14. SOPHOMORE DECLAMATION PRIZES.

A first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are awarded to the best two speakers in the Sophomore Declamation, Men's Division, for excellence in declamation. Similar prizes are awarded in the Women's Division.

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